The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

End of the Trial and Conviction of Rochefort.

His Sentence: Imprisonment, Fine and Deprivation of Rights.

Continuation of the Strike at La Creuzot.

The Fiji Islands Seek an American Protectorate.

Independence and Annexation for the Red River Insurgents.

EUROPE.

Conviction of Rochefort—His Sentence—An Ex-Dominion Minister Knighted—News from Baker's Expedition—The Ecumenical Council.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—HENRI ROCHEFORT's trial was brought to an end to-day. He was convicted, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 3,000 francs. The sentence includes the deprivation of his political rights, though he remains a Deputy in the Corps Legislatif....About 2,500 troops have arrived at La Creuzot to prevent disorder among the workmen on the strike there.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Hon. JOHN ROSE, late Canadian Finance Minister, and now of London, has been created by the Queen a Knight-Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George....Advices have been received from BAKER's expedition of discovery up to the 1st of January. At that time they were at the head waters of the Nile. All well....The Times to-day discusses the French commercial treaty and demonstrates, therefrom, the need of absolute free trade.

ROME, Jan. 22.—The Archbishop of Paris on Wednesday delivered a discourse before the Ecumenical Council, which was full of wisdom and moderation. He was listened to with religious attention, and at the close was congratulated by many of the fathers....A petition against the excesses of laymen who edit religious journals has been drawn up and numerously signed by the fathers....Articles destined for the Exposition of Roman Arts will be received until the 1st of February. The Exposition will be opened on the 15th of February.

THE FIJI ISLANDS.

Interesting Intelligence—Cultivation of Sea Island Cotton—Petition for a Protectorate Forwarded to Washington.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22.—The United States ship *Jamestown*, seventy-seven days from the Fiji Islands, via the Mulgrave and Dunham Islands, which she sighted, but had no communication with, brings the following intelligence: English settlers are arriving at the Fiji Islands in large numbers from Australia and New-Zealand to engage in the raising of Sea Island cotton, which is said to yield from the highly productive soils of the islands, fabulous returns....The population of the islands has increased in three years from 400 to 1,800....A petition has been extensively signed by the Islanders, requesting the United States Government to assume the protectorate over the entire group, consisting of 154 islands, sixty-five of which are inhabited. The petition has been forwarded to Washington. Great Britain had previously refused to add Fiji to her colonial possessions. There are about fifty American residents on the islands....The *Jamestown* was saluted by orders of King THACKAMBOU, and all on board were kindly received by the Islanders. Much public business was accomplished, and the *Jamestown* sailed on her return voyage on Nov. 8. No American vessels were in port at the islands.

THE RED RIVER REBELLION.

Present Position of Affairs—Extract from the New Nation, the Insurgent Organ—Independence and Annexation Advocated.

TORONTO, Ontario, Jan. 22.—A dispatch from Pembina, on the 10th inst., by the way of St. Cloud, Minn., on the 21st, to the *Globe*, contains the following article from the *New Nation*, the organ of the insurgents, published at Fort Garry: "Something as to our policy will be expected from us in this number, and we proceed briefly to define our position. In common with the majority of the settlement, we regard the Hudson Bay Company's Government as obsolete and never to be resuscitated. The Dominion Government, by its criminal blunders and gross injustice to this people, have forever alienated them; and by its forfeiture of all right to our respect will prevent us in future from either receiving or permitting its protection. The Imperial Government we consider to be too far distant intelligently to administer our affairs. The question arises, then, what form of Government is best adapted for the development of this country; and we reply, unhesitatingly, that the United States Republic offers to-day that system of Government which would best promote order and progress in our midst, and open up rapidly a country of magnificent resources. But in our present dependent condition we cannot obtain what we need in that direction; and, hence, we will hold it to be our duty to advocate independence for the people of Red River as a present cure for public ills. Our annexation to the United States will follow in time, and bring with it the advantages this land so much requires."

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—Letters received from the Red River country show that there is less reason than was at first supposed for the success of the Father Thibault and Desalnes mission. The party of Canadian gentlemen from Fort Garry and Pembina, arrived at St. Paul last night.

CANADA.

Caldwell Arrested at Toronto—Two more Extradition Cases—The Ontario Supply Bill Disallowed—Parliament to be Reconvened.

TORONTO, Jan. 22.—R. B. CALDWELL was arrested here last night on a warrant sworn out by Colonel SHAW, United States Consul at Toronto. He was brought before a Police Magistrate this morning, and remanded until Monday next....J. O. ROBINSON, charged with arson in Massachusetts, was to-day committed for extradition. His counsel expressed the intention to apply for a writ of *habeas corpus*....Sheriff MAN, of Niagara county, N. Y., is here awaiting the arrival of the necessary papers from Ottawa for the extradition of IRA GOULD for forgery....A dispatch from Ottawa says: An order in the Council has been passed disallowing the Ontario Supply bill, in consequence of its conflicting with certain provisions of the Union act. An extra session of the Legislature will probably be called at once to amend the bill.

The Indians—Hostilities in New-Mexico—Excitement at Las Cruces.

OMAHA, Jan. 22.—The Santa Fé *Post* of to-day publishes a correspondence from Fort Stanton, stating that Lieutenant CUSHING had just returned from a severe Indian campaign, in which his command had killed several Indians and captured a large number of cattle, and other stock and property. Lieutenant YEATON, one of the officers of the expedition, was severely wounded, but will recover....A report from Las Cruces to the same paper gives intelligence that Indians had stolen a large herd of mules from a ranche near that village....Great excitement had been caused in that vicinity, owing to the finding, in the possession of the Indians on the Government reservation, of a lot of jewelry which had belonged to a Mexican woman who had been recently murdered....The citizens of Las Cruces, at a public meeting, had passed resolutions asking for the removal of Lieutenant DREW, the Agent of the Apaches. They allege that he is incompetent and a drunkard.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Last Dion-Deery Billiard Match—Dion the Winner—The Year's Shipment of Treasure from California—Miscellaneous.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21.—The game of billiards last evening between DION and DEERY, for the benefit of the orphan asylums, was largely attended, netting a handsome sum of money for the asylums. DION won the game, the score standing on the fifty-seventh inning DION 3,500, DEERY 873. DION's highest run was 129. DEERY's highest run was 84. Large sums of money changed hands on the result....It is stated that the United States Assistant Treasurer has shipped from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000 in coin, and a considerable amount of currency, overland during the past year, of which no account has been made public. The total shipments of treasure for the year are, therefore, estimated at $41,000,000....A telegram from Ogden reports that the Pacific Railroad is open, the weather pleasant, and the trains running on time. There has been no detention on the Central Pacific Road....The telegraph strikers here received notice yesterday that the strike had ended at the East. Their positions, however, had been filled with but one or two exceptions.

GEORGIA.

The Committee of Investigation on the Legislature—Reply of General Terry to a Democratic Petition.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 22.—It is understood that the Board of Officers will complete the investigation upon the members of the House who are before them some time to-night....General TERRY to-day sent the following reply to the application of the Democratic members to have the question of eligibility submitted to the State Supreme Court:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF GEORGIA, Jan. 22, 1870.

To Colonel J. B. Bryant, Chairman, &c.:

SIR: After giving to your letter of the 17th inst. a careful consideration, I have decided that I ought not to submit the questions of law which have arisen in regard to the qualifications of certain members elect of the Legislature to the Justices of the Supreme Court of Georgia. I have the highest respect for the character and attainments of the gentlemen who compose the Court, and have no doubt that they would endeavor to give me an impartial opinion; but I have learned from several sources that they, or at least some of them, have been consulted individually as to the eligibility of several of those whose cases have been investigated, and have given an opinion of the facts submitted to them. I think, therefore, that, in justice to all parties, the ordinary rule of law, which forbids a Judge to decide upon a matter upon which he has consulted as counsel, should be followed here.

(Signed) ALFRED H. TERRY, Brevet Major-General Commanding.

Funeral of Mr. Peabody—The Maine Legislature Finally Vote to Attend—The Staff of Admiral Farragut.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 22.—The Legislature has finally voted to attend the funeral of GEORGE PEABODY on the arrival of the remains at Portland.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The following officers have been ordered to report to Admiral FARRAGUT to accompany him as members of his staff to Portland, in connection with the ceremonies proposed in honor of the late GEORGE PEABODY: Rear-Admiral H. K. THATCHER, Captains J. J. ALMY and D. MCN. FAIRFAX, Commander D. B. HARMONY, Lieutenant-Commander FREDERICK PEARSON, and Ensign WILLIAM B. H. FRAILEY.

Matters in Cuba—General Puello Not Yet Heard From—Honors to Secretary Seward.

HAVANA, Jan. 22.—The United States steamer *Severn*, with the monitors *Dictator* and *Saugus*, will sail on Monday for Matanzas. The Spanish ironclad *Victoria*, and the frigate *Lealtad* will sail for New-York on Monday....One month has elapsed since General PUELLO left the coast for the interior, during which time nothing has been heard of him....A grand review of the volunteer forces in Havana and the neighborhood will be held to-morrow in honor of Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Death of George D. Prentice—The Funeral.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 22.—GEORGE D. PRENTICE, of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, died this morning at 6 o'clock. The remains will lay in state at the Masonic Temple until Monday, when they will be interred in Cave Hill Cemetery. Mr. PRENTICE was 68 years old.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 22.—ELLIS B. PITCHER, a citizen of Rhode Island and a person of some prominence, committed suicide last night by shooting himself through the head. Family afflictions and the failure yesterday of a firm for which he had indorsed to the amount of $30,000 or $80,000, stripping him of his property, is supposed to have unsettled his mind.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—A private meeting of the creditors of FISHER, the absconding Sheriff, was held to-day. His debts foot up $21,000. His property, valued at $13,000, has been levied on. His bank creditors are secured.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22.—Dr. LANDIS has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment and pay a fine of $500 for the publication of obscene books.

Mr. Chase and the Amendment—A Denial.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Thursday, Jan. 20.

It was the intention of the Republicans to afford an opportunity for discussion this evening, and Mr. DENNIS was to have closed the discussion after the speech which Mr. CUNNINGHAM expected to make, and in which he would have read the following letter from Mr. YEATMAN:

SENATE CHAMBER, COLUMBUS, Jan. 20, 1870.

Hon. A. J. Cunningham:

"MY DEAR SIR—As I understand that you intend, this afternoon, to reply, in a debate, to the opponents of the Fifteenth Amendment, I desire that you will say for me that the statement of Hon. Mr. SABER, in his speech of yesterday, giving the wording of a letter from Mr. CHASE to me, are not true, and that I never read any such letter before any caucus whatever; neither did Mr. CHASE express himself as there reported. Mr. CHASE, however, has expressed himself to me and others as being in favor of universal suffrage and universal amnesty.

Very truly, yours,
THOMAS H. YEATMAN.

The Burns Anniversary—Festivals this Year.

The Burns Anniversary, which occurs next Tuesday, will be duly celebrated by the various Scottish societies of this City. The regular Burns Dinner will take place at Delmonico's in the evening, and ladies are understood to be among the invited guests, as was the case last year at the Metropolitan Hotel. The success of the dinner, with this novel feature on that occasion, will probably bring out a goodly representation of the fair sex this year. The "Original Burns" Club are making unusual preparations for a grand dinner, to take place at the Astor House. Hon. E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Hon. JAS. R. WHITNEY, and others, are to make addresses on the occasion.

CUBA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CLEOPATRA.

The steamship *Cleopatra*, from Havana Jan. 17, reached this port last night. Our special correspondence, thanks to the courtesy of the Purser, was promptly at hand.

The Manifesto of the Casino Espanol—New Attitude of the Havana Press—Movements of Mr. Seward and His Party.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Monday, Jan. 17, 1870.

The several letters published in the TIMES regarding the movements and actions of the different parties among the Spaniards, and their proposed aims, attracted the attention of the people and of the representatives of the home and foreign Press, who either were not in the secret or else too blind to perceive what was going on. The idea was ridiculed and dismissed by many with a shrug of the shoulders, when suddenly the document of the Casino Espanol, signed by the most ultra and retrograde faction, and of which I sent a copious extract by the *Morro Castle* on Saturday, made its appearance. Your correspondent immediately became an object of interest to newsmongers, alarmists and fools, and was overwhelmed with questions; the statements of a Yankee in an American paper had been indorsed by the chief power, the Casino Espanol and the powerful faction of the ex-slave traders and slavers. But the astonishment of the public was yet increased, when the *Voz de Cuba* of Saturday came out with an article threatening acts, which your correspondent predicted some weeks ago, and all Havana stands aghast at the temerity of the *Voz* in attacking such a powerful body as the Casino, its controllers, the slavers and ultra Catholics, and its tools, the lower populace and the ignorant among the volunteers. The document of the Casino is a pure and unadulterated manifestation of the Carlist Party, and an open challenge to the Ysabelinos and Republicans. The latter, of course, cannot do or say anything. Ex-Governor GUTIERREZ DE LA VEGA is nonplused, and the *Voz*, vibrating between an unconditional adherence to the Ysabelinos and its compromises with the revolutionary party of Spain, has valiantly taken up the gauntlet, because the consummation by the Cortes in granting the request of the Ultras, *alias* masked Carlists, would be not only the signal for the utter defeat of the aspirations of other political parties, but also the inauguration of a civil war among the Spaniards and the consequent triumph of the Cubans. The *Voz* knows this and groans. The people (the Spaniards) have so long been governed by others that they are hardly aware what self-will or a fixed opinion means, and will therefore follow their leaders; and as they have also always paid great deference and respect to office and wealth, such men as SULUETA DUBANONA, AMPUDIA, RAMON HERRERA and JIMENEZ will be secure of the aid of the masses.

The Government is nothing; it is a mere cypher, otherwise the retrograde document would not have been allowed to be forwarded to Spain, or to be published in the Havana journals; this also accounts for the nauseating flattery of RODAS by the *Prensa*. GELPI is simply blinding the eyes of RODAS, and the priest is once more making a fool of the soldier. Will the Spaniards divide into factions as in old Spain? Undoubtedly they will, but not at present. They will begin to fight when their weather-beaten ship has reached a safe harbor; that is, whenever they shall suppress the revolution. At present they are in too much danger to think of it earnestly, but let them once be secure of having crushed the rebellion, and from that day they will do their utmost to lose the island and ruin themselves. The *Voz* and *Prensa* factions, although pulling the same car at present, are as bitter enemies as Spaniards and Cubans; only their interest and mutual danger holds them together. Perhaps sooner than expected one or the other faction will remember or become conscious of the fact that the people and the majority rule; then the Spaniards will cast off the shells of subjects and obedient taxpayers, and appear again as the real power—like the night when they compelled DULCE to abdicate and his companions to hide their heads in shame and fear.

Mr. SEWARD arrived here from Vera Cruz, with his party, on Sunday morning, and is stopping at the Telegrafo Hotel. He is, as yet, undecided as to his future movements, and will choose between Central America, South America and New-Orleans as a place of destination. The old gentleman and the remainder of the party are in fine health. Some of the members proceed to-day to New-York by the *Cleopatra*.

QUASIMODO.

Departure of the Prince.

His Royal Highness, Prince ARTHUR, left the Brevoort House, for Washington, accompanied by his suite, at an early hour yesterday morning. Minister THORNTON also went by the same train. He is expected to return in about ten days. The Washington programme has already been published in the TIMES. It is, however, as follows:

While in Washington, the Prince will be the guest of Mr. THORNTON. This evening the members of the British Legation will meet the Prince. On Monday he will call at the Executive Mansion to pay his respects to the President. In the evening there will be a dinner at the British Legation, to which have been invited the Vice-President, Chief-Justice CHASE, General SHERMAN, Senator SUMNER, and all the members of the Cabinet. There will be a reception in the evening, to which the families of the Cabinet and members of the diplomatic corps only will be invited. On Tuesday there will be another dinner at the British Legation, to which the British Minister and Mrs. THORNTON have invited Senators CAMERON, CASSERLY, MORTON, CONKLING, HAMLIN, the Speaker of the House, the Prussian, Russian, Austrian and Turkish Ministers, and Admiral DAHLGREN. On Wednesday the Prince will dine with the President. On Thursday the Prince will dine with the Secretary of State and Mrs. FISH, and in the evening attend a ball to be given in his honor at Masonic Hall. On Friday there will be another dinner at the British Legation, to which the following gentlemen have been invited: Senators SCHURZ, WILLIAMS and ANTHONY, General BANKS, and the Belgian, Argentine, Peruvian, Danish, Spanish, Brazilian and Netherlands Ministers.

The Arrival in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Prince ARTHUR arrived in this city, in the train, at 5:30 o'clock, this afternoon. Quite a crowd was congregated at the depot eager to get a look at the Prince; but there was no opportunity for any demonstrations. The distinguished party, composed of the Prince, Minister THORNTON, and the other gentlemen who accompanied him hither, entered carriages and drove immediately to the residence of the British Minister, where, to-night, the Prince is receiving the members of the British Legation.

Accident on the Long Island Railroad—Narrow Escape of the Passengers.

While the train which left Jamaica at 1:05 yesterday morning, on the Long Island Railroad, was crossing the meadow at Hunter's Point, the locomotive ran into a cow just as it was approaching a bridge over a creek. The engine passed in safety, but the baggage car was thrown from the track and its trucks torn from their fastenings. The first two passenger cars were thrown from the track, but on opposite sides of the road, and the strength of their couplings alone prevented them from being hurled down an embankment of considerable height. GEO. JONES, the baggage master, was the only person in the baggage car. He was seriously injured in the back. A man named HEMMING, in one of the passenger cars, was somewhat bruised but not seriously injured. There were at the time about 150 passengers on the train, a majority of whom were ladies, and if the engine had been thrown from the track the loss of life would probably have been terrible, for nothing could have prevented the cars from going down the embankment and probably being precipitated into the stream. The bridge was considerably broken and the cars badly damaged.

ENGLAND.

Bishop Temple's Enthronement—Religious Topics—Roman Gossip—Colonial Matters—Political Movements—Trade—Telegraphy—A Catalogue of Disasters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 8, 1870.

Bishop TEMPLE has been enthroned at Exeter, but several Bishops have refused to be present even at the banquet given on the occasion, fearing, perhaps, that it may be—what an English Bishop has been devoutly praying that the Ecumenical Council may be—a Belteshazzar's Feast. These Bishops declare that they will not sit in Convocation with Bishop TEMPLE, nor serve on committees with him; and the time has been when they would have been sent to the Tower to meditate upon their rebellion against a most gracious Sovereign, who is supreme in all causes, spiritual and temporal. The *John Bull* says, on "the best authority," that "the gravest doubts rest, in the opinion of many best able to judge, as to the canonicity of Dr. TEMPLE's consecration, and the validity of the orders which he may confer," and that "no lapse of time can make him a rightful Bishop according to Church principles and Church law."

The *Times* informs the writers of these disloyal and rebellious sentiments that

"We know of no Church principles or Church law, except those of the Church of England. By that law Dr. TEMPLE is as good a Bishop as any now on the bench. The clergy who persist in their opposition must be warned that they must cease to lay claim to the position of Ministers of the National Church. They may be right and the Church of England may be wrong; but, whatever else they may be, they are not acting with loyal confidence towards the Church of England."

The hope of the Church, the *Times* believes, is now rather in the fidelity of the laity than the loyalty of the clergy, for "High Church, Low Church and Broad Church clergy all seem to agree in nothing but in disparaging the Church's laws and formularies."

The Church Press does not improve in temper. Even Christmas-tide does not bring good-will to men who differ from them in faith or opinion.

ROMAN NEWS.

We have our regular supply of correspondence from Rome, containing, I should say, chiefly the inventive gossip of the *cafés*. A Cardinal or an Archbishop has an interview with the Pope, and one or other of the English correspondents kindly gives us the particulars of their conversation. The Cardinal DE BONNECHOSE, Archbishop of Rouen, has written to the *Times* to contradict one of these stories. The *Times* publishes the letter in French, without note or comment. As it is very brief, and very much to the point, and as it is just possible that one or two readers of the NEW-YORK TIMES may have forgotten their French, I will give you a translation:

"SIR: I have read only to-day, in your number of the 8th December, 1869, the account of an audience which I have had with the Holy Father. In accepting this statement your religion (!) has been deceived, for there is not in it one word of truth; the whole is a pure invention. I expect, therefore, that you will have the justice to make known this contradiction to your readers."

Which the *Times* accordingly did, by publishing this note as it was written, except a probable error, and it would have done the same, no doubt, had it been written in Arabic or Chinese.

COLONIAL MATTERS.

Lord BURY has resigned the Presidency of a self-constituted Colonial Committee in London; and there does not seem to be any special need of such a Committee, if the *Times* is well informed on the subject of Colonial loyalty.

"The strongest feeling for the maintenance of the British connection exists in all the colonies. Loyalty is the order of the day. Queen VICTORIA's sons evoke an astonishing enthusiasm wherever they go. * * * An English Lord or notable finds himself the object of admiration according to his rank or celebrity. The affairs of England are followed with loving minuteness. English literature reigns supreme. English habits of life hold their own unchanged by distance of climate."

This is all as astonishing as the enthusiasm felt for the sons of the Queen, for, as the *Times* observes:

"It was not always so. We have only to go back a quarter of a century to find a majority of the colonies discontented, if not hostile. The ashes of the Canadian rebellion still smouldered. The Australians were quarreling with the Colonial Office about the land; the Cape people were grumbling and exacting, far surpassing in this respect the New-Zealanders of to-day. The settled idea of the Colonists was that their interests were committed to English place-hunters in order to be sacrificed to English traders. In short, the Imperial relations with the Colonies were nothing but a perpetual cycle of squabbling and scolding and coaxing, one thing being inevitable, that the mother country should in the end pay all and receive little thanks or none for her pains."

A magician's wand has been waved and all is changed. The moment the Colonies were granted self-government and virtual independence, and were told that they could cut loose from the mother country whenever they liked, and a good riddance, they became immensely loyal and would not separate from the dear old country at any price. If English statesmen had only thought of this just one century ago, what should we have been at this time! Loyal subjects of the best of Sovereigns, and whistling "God Save the Queen" instead of "Yankee Doodle."

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

The addresses of members of Parliament to their constituents preparatory to entering upon the approaching session are largely occupied with the two important subjects of trade and education, and the general opinion seems to be that a high-class technical and art education is the only thing that will save British trade. The French can make most things as useful as the English, but they can also make them beautiful, and so command the markets of the world.

"There might be nations still," said Mr. ADDERLEY, the other day—"he was sorry to think it—whose demand was for the less beautiful and merely useful works of art—such a nation as that of our cousins across the Atlantic—that great and powerful nation, who were so absorbed in the production of wealth that they for a time required articles of simple utility devoid of beauty. But the poetry of life throughout the whole world would gradually vindicate its own claims; and he felt convinced that the advance of education was so rapid that the markets of the world would ere long close against the manufactures devoid of beauty as much as against those devoid of invention. Therefore, this country must exert itself to keep pace with the advancing demands for the higher class of works of art, and when it had been of late observed, and with anxiety, that England is losing a great deal of the markets of the world, it was not only because of the advance of other countries, but because England had not kept pace with the rest of the world in that technical education which enabled them to meet the advancing tastes of the purchasers."

It is in this way that the sublime legislators of this Central Flowery Kingdom talk of us outside barbarians, who do not know enough to prefer beautiful French goods to ugly English ones. Mr. MELLEY, M. P., followed on the same side. "The time had gone by," he said, "when cheapness, be it never so ugly, could supply the universe. Nothing could save England but universal education in industry and art."

TRADE.

Those who are engaged in the Reciprocity, another name for Protection, movement in England, are collecting statistics of the decay of trades in certain localities. The following is an account of Chester:

"In former years there were eight large tanyards at work here; now there are two. There were also two paper-mills—now there are none; three large ship-building yards—now there are none; a great number of skinners and glovers—now there is but one. The pipe-makers were numerous, and there was a good export trade—now there are very few. There were five pyroligneous acid works—now there are two. A manufactory for hats, one for needles, and two for fringe, have disappeared; also a soap-boiling works and sugar refinery. With the shipbuilding trade have disappeared those of the sailmakers, the ropemakers, riggers, &c. The building trade—including masons, bricklayers, carpenters, slaters, plumbers, and glaziers—is not doing much; consequently there are many men out of work."

But little can be inferred from the decay of certain trades in certain districts. The silk trade has nearly left England; shipbuilding has left the Thames; the cotton trade is not prosperous in Lancashire, but the aggregate business of the country is larger than ever, and the profits, as shown by the excess of imports, greater.

TELEGRAPHY.

The opening of telegraph wires at every Post-Office in the United Kingdom has been attended with more labor than was expected. Wire, posts, instruments and fittings were needed in such quantities it was difficult to supply them. But all will be ready by the 1st of February. The Morse system of signals has been adopted, and every office has to supply itself with operators. These will be mostly young ladies from 16 upwards. The Government has established schools of instruction, and furnished every office with a dummy instrument to learn on and a book of plain instructions. New blanks have been prepared, allowing five words to each line to facilitate counting. An ardent reformer now proposes that wires should be laid on in every house, like gas or water, each one communicating with the nearest Post Office, so that every Briton, without leaving his library table could send a message to America or India, or to the lady over the way. The pay to the sub-offices is a penny a message, or eight shillings a week. The learners, as soon as they show a certain degree of proficiency, are rewarded with a sovereign. The railway stations will keep their telegraph offices as usual, and the time is not far distant when the Government will work the whole railway as well as telegraph system, working both at cost, for there should be no tax on either movement or intelligence.

A CATALOGUE OF DISASTERS.

The newspapers of this New Year's Day contain a strange catalogue of disasters: an election riot at Longford, Ireland, where JOHN MARTIN is one of the candidates; a house blown down at Limerick, and several persons killed; drownings by breaking ice; several fatal shipwrecks; accidents by fire and machinery at pantomimes, &c. Then the telegraph brings us news of the reception of the British Columbia memorial at Washington. How this news will be received we must wait to see. You, over there, know something, in a small way, of the pride of empire, and would not like to loose the poorest square mile of land that the Stars and Stripes had ever waved over. It may also be that some of the same feeling exists in what the *Daily Telegraph* calls "this mighty Empire which stretches over some 8,000,000 square miles of territory; and is inhabited by some 234,000,000 of souls; or, in other words, by one-fifth of the human race," all singing "God Save the Queen" with a *furore* of loyalty of which we poor republicans can form no adequate conception.

MONADNOCK.

OBITUARY.

George D. Prentice.

GEORGE DENNISON PRENTICE, the wit, poet and journalist, died yesterday morning at the home of his son, a few miles from Louisville, Ky. He had long been in very poor health, and therefore his death was by no means unexpected. Mr. PRENTICE was one of the best-known *littérateurs* in the country. He was a New-Englander by birth and education, but the best years of his life were lived in Kentucky, and it was there, while editor of the Louisville *Journal*, that he made his reputation. He was born in Preston, New-London County, Conn., and was graduated at Brown University, Providence, R. I., when twenty-one years old. He commenced the study of law on leaving college, but abandoned it soon after, preferring the pursuits of editorial life. In 1828 he went to Hartford and assumed the editorship of the *New-England Weekly Review*, a literary enterprise, which he carried on with ability for two years, when, anxious for a larger field and from a liking he had taken for Kentucky, he resigned its management to Mr. WHITTIER, and removed to Louisville, at that time the rival of Cincinnati, and a city, many thought, with a most brilliant future. After he had been in Louisville a few months, he was offered and accepted the editorship of the *Daily Journal*.

Mr. PRENTICE soon made himself and his paper known beyond the limits of Louisville, by the ability he displayed in his editorials and the trenchant wit of his paragraphs, then a new feature in journalism, of which he may be considered the author. He began his career as editor of a Southern paper with fierce opposition. He was derisively called a "Yankee schoolmaster" and a "New-England coward," and was treated with that contemptible superciliousness which at that time characterized the conduct of many of the would-be Southern aristocrats towards Northern gentlemen. But these prejudices he gradually and thoroughly overcame, by his geniality, his ability and his undoubted courage. It was not long after he assumed editorial control of the *Journal* that the paper had a national reputation; and from 1840 to 1860 probably no other daily in the country, excepting those of this City, was better known. He wrote at times with untiring industry, and for weeks he would be in the office ten or twelve hours a day. Then he would relax his efforts and for a time pay little attention to the paper. When he was in the office he wrote, generally, through an amanuensis, leaders and paragraphs and often book reviews. He had so identified himself with the *Journal* that everything was attributed to him.

Mr. PRENTICE was an active and ardent politician. He began as a Whig, and during the early days of the party worked earnestly with it and for it, through his paper. At this time he formed a close friendship with HENRY CLAY, which continued uninterrupted until the death of the great Kentucky statesman. In 1846, Mr. PRENTICE became a power, not only in his adopted State but throughout the Southwest and the entire country. He was on intimate and confidential terms with the most prominent politicians and statesmen in the Republic, and could have had almost any office after the election of President HARRISON. But he never had any desire for office, preferring his position as a journalist to anything else. When the "Know Nothings" had such a brief but overshadowing success in the United States, the *Journal* espoused their cause earnestly; and when the rebellion broke out the stand PRENTICE took in favor of the Union prevented, it is generally supposed, the State from seceding. He was a bitter, unrelenting political foe, and several times had serious street fights, the weapons being sometimes walking canes and other times pistols. During this time he was literally a fighting Southern editor.

Mr. PRENTICE's poetical writings are numerous. Quite a number first appeared in the *Review*, his Hartford paper; and the best of them have been collected in the *Poets of Connecticut*, though some that have been considered quite good appear in the *Selections from the Poetical Literature of the West*. His poems are generally in a serious vein, chiefly expressions of sentiment and the domestic affections. He has never published any of his writings in book form himself; but a volume of some of his witticisms, under the title of *Prenticeana*, was published in 1860, and was widely circulated.

A year or more ago the *Journal* was merged into the *Courier*, of Louisville, which has since been put under the title of the *Courier-Journal*. But the change was death to PRENTICE's journal. Mr. PRENTICE, it is true, remained on the staff as a sort of ornament, but he had little if any influence in the editorial management of the wedded journals. He should, therefore, not be held in any way responsible for their political course.

Mr. PRENTICE married a Louisville lady soon after he became editor of the *Journal*. He had two sons, both of whom, to his great sorrow, joined the Southern Army and fought against the country in the war of the rebellion. One was killed in a skirmish at Augusta, Ky., and it was at the home of the other that Mr. PRENTICE died.

WASHINGTON.

Speech Making in the House—Proposed Changes in Custom House Regulations—The Woman Suffrage Question—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—No legislation took place at the Capitol to-day. The Senate was not in session, and the House was in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. In other words, the session was purely to enable members to make speeches to be sent into their districts. The principal one was, perhaps, that made by General LOGAN in favor of the removal of the Capital. The honorable gentleman talked long and eloquently, without, however, bringing forward a single reason that has not been yet given why the seat of Government should be changed.

CUSTOM HOUSE REGULATIONS.

Some of the New-York importers are endeavoring to affect such a change in the Custom House regulations as will enable them to take packages from the bonded warehouses to their establishments, and have them there broken and examined by the inspectors, and marked so as to prevent their seizure during subsequent transhipment to other points. The Custom House authorities object to this, on the ground that it entails a great deal of additional trouble and expense.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee were in session for five or six hours to-day, being engaged in overhauling the Tariff bill, which they expect to be able to get up on Monday.

THE GOLD INVESTIGATION.

The Banking and Currency Committee to-day examined JAMES FISK and GOULD. FISK gave his history of the gold conspiracy, and endeavored to connect some of the Government officials with it. He narrated his interviews with President GRANT last Summer at Newport and Long Branch, and blamed CORBIN for the whole transaction.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

The Committees for the District of Columbia met in joint session this morning, and received and heard a delegation from the Female Suffrage Convention in favor of the exercise of "the right" in this District. The delegation was nearly two hundred in number—nearly all ladies. The Committee was addressed by Mrs. STANTON, Mrs. HOOKER, Miss ANTHONY and several others. The last-named speaker said if only one woman, or no women, in the District desired to vote, they should have the right to do so, if their protection made the exercise of the ballot necessary. The Committee listened attentively to the speakers, but gave no indication of a disposition to grant their request. There were present of the Committees Senators Hamlin, Sumner, Patterson, Rice, Vickers, Pratt and Harris, and Representatives Cook, Welker, Williams, Hamlin, Cowles, Bowles and Gilfillan. In addition to the ladies already mentioned, there were present Paulina Wright Davis, Matilda Joslyn Gage, Charlotte Wilbur, Phebe Cousens and Mme. Anneke. The room was crowded, and for nearly two hours the interest was kept up, the Committee asking many pertinent questions, to which the ladies made prompt answers. At the close, a general introduction and conversation ensued; a lunch given by Senator POMEROY was also enjoyed. All agreed that the occasion was one not to be forgotten. Mr. SUMNER said that in the twenty years of his public life he had never seen more interest manifested by a Congressional Committee in any question, nor a cause more ably presented by its advocates.

NEEDS OF THE NATIONAL CAPITOL.

In pursuance with an appointment made with the President a few days ago, the following citizens called at the Executive Mansion to-day: Messrs. John W. Forney, W. W. Corcoran, W. S. Huntington, J. G. Berrett, W. D. Todd, W. H. Philip, Hallet Kilbourn, W. G. Metzerott, S. B. Brown, J. W. Thompson, James A. Magruder and Alexander R. Shepherd, as citizens representing the business interests of this District, regardless of the political complications of the day. W. W. CORCORAN introduced the several members of the Committee, and stated to the President that they had called to ask him, as President of the nation and the guardian of the District, to call the special attention of Congress to the pressing needs of the community, to the fact that the continued agitation for a removal of the Capital was affecting their interests injuriously, and paralyzing the development of the District. That the conditions of the avenues of the metropolis, the channel of the river, the canal, and the existing fact that so large a proportion of the laboring classes were in need of employment, suggested the propriety of such action on the part of Congress as would insure the necessary aid in relieving these pressing wants, by the improvement of the public avenues and property in a corresponding degree with that accomplished by the City Government. Colonel W. J. FORNEY and W. H. PHILLIP enlarged upon the great wants of the nation's Capital, and of the great good which would accrue by the action of the President in this matter. The proposed World's Fair was alluded to, and great satisfaction expressed that the President had given his sanction to the undertaking by his subscription as well as his personal interest manifested in the affair. The President said he wished to see the seat of the Government made such as to arouse the pride of the citizens of the Republic, and acceptable, at least, to the proper consideration of the people of the Old World. At the conclusion of the interview the President stated that he appreciated the disadvantages under which the citizens of the District labored, and that he would help them out to the full extent of his power.

THE RUSSIAN MINISTER'S DINNER.

Mr. CATACAZY, the Russian Minister, this evening gave the first of a series of grand dinner parties, at which General and Mrs. SHERMAN, Speaker BLAINE and his wife, Baron GEROLT, Prince DOLGOROUKY and other persons prominent in political and diplomatic circles were present. The appointments and service were of the most sumptuous character. A novel feature of the entertainment was the performance, according to primitive programme, of operatic music by a stringed band.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD CASE.

Judge FISHER, to-day, in the Criminal Court, passed sentence on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. Besides the fines of $1,500 and $1,000, it is required to remove, at its own cost, various railroad nuisances now obstructing the streets, and fill up the excavations. The city has thus triumphed over that corporation.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY STATEMENT.

The receipts of fractional currency for the week ending to-day amount to $780,000.

Shipments.

To the Assistant Treasurer at New-York	$300,000
To the Assistant Treasurer at Philadelphia	120,000
To the Assistant Treasurer at Baltimore	25,000
To the Assistant Treasurer at Mobile	10,000
To the Assistant Treasurer at Pittsburg	25,000
To national banks and others	142,673
The Treasurer holds in trust as security for national bank circulation	$342,303,350
And for public deposits	18,941,000
Mutilated bank notes burned during the week	218,800
Total amount burned	19,304,027
Bank currency issued for bills destroyed during the week	216,680
Total amount issued therefor	19,131,880
Balance due for mutilated notes	172,147
Bank circulation outstanding	299,345,616
Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week	568,100

NAVY.

Official dispatches from the South Atlantic Fleet have been received at the Navy Department. Rear-Admiral LANMAN, in his flagship *Lancaster*, arrived at Bahia Dec. 24, twenty-seven days from Funchals, Madeira, and expected to sail on the 28th for Rio. The customary civilities were extended to and received from the Brazilian authorities, and visits exchanged with the naval chiefs of the division and the President of the province. LOUIS BRANDON, seaman, in the act of furling the mizzentop gallant sail, was killed by falling upon the deck. He was one of the most active and worthy men of the ship. The *Portsmouth*, *Quinnebaug* and *Wasp* were at Montevideo Dec. 12.

Commander S. P. BAIRD has been ordered to the Naval Station at Mound City, Ill., Feb. 1. Ensign A. G. PAUL has been ordered to equipment duty at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. Orders have been issued by Secretary ROBESON to Lieutenant-Commander EASTMAN, commanding the United States steamer *Nyack*, now attached to the Pacific fleet, instructing him to proceed with that vessel to the Bay of San Miguel, where the vessel will act as a depot for supplies for the Darien Expedition, to cooperate with Commander SELFRIDGE.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.

The House met for general discussion, as if in Committee of the Whole. About fifty members were present.

Mr. STOKES took the floor and made a speech on Tennessee politics and as to the standing of Governor SENTER.

REMOVAL OF THE CAPITAL.

Mr. MOORE, of Illinois, next addressed the Committee, (Mr. MCCRARY in the chair,) on the question of the removal of the national capital. He expressed his amazement that anybody should cherish the belief that Washington was to remain, *ad infinitum*, the metropolis of this great Union. He declared his belief that with the power of empire moving westward, the seat of empire should move with it.

Mr. LOGAN addressed the Committee on the subject of the removal of the national capital. He sent to the Clerk's desk and had read the *Chronicle's* report of a recent meeting in Washington in regard to the proposed International Exposition. He said he had not expected to indulge in any argument on the subject of the removal of the capital, but when he saw the array of names associated with that public meeting and read the indictments prepared against Congress charging it with the commission of offences against the people of Washington and of the District of Columbia greater than those of England against the people of the Colonies before the tea was tossed into Boston Harbor, he had set himself down to see whether he could not collate the reasons why the people of the District should not be relieved of the great evils imposed upon them by Congress.

Mr. LOGAN then proceeded to give a sketch of the historical location of the capital on the Potomac River, and showed that one of the principal arguments in favor of the selection was that a central position was the suitable one for a republican Government, claiming that the argument which was good then was still good. He replied to the constitutional objection made by Senator HOWARD in 1868, and argued that if there was any force in it, then the act of 1791, changing the boundary of the District, was unconstitutional, and consequently the Capital had never been properly located. If it had been the object of the framers of the Constitution to fetter Congress for all time in regard to the location of the Capital, they would not have left it to be inferred only by the process of subtle reasoning. It would have been stated explicitly. But such an idea was contrary to the very principle of republican government. These laws were not to be unchangeable, like the laws of the Medes and the Persians. He contended that in every point of view there was a necessity for a more central seat of Government. It would be in accordance with the general principles of justice, would tend to the promotion of domestic tranquility, and the general welfare of the people, and the wealth and influence of the different sections would be made to counterbalance each other.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, spoke against the removal of the capital. He entirely dissented from all such propositions. The abandonment of the capital would be the beginning of disunion and demoralization. The situation of Washington was pleasant, its climate mild and healthful and its public buildings the finest in the world. It could now be reached from the shores of the Pacific with more ease, and almost as soon as it could be from New-York at the time the capital was established here. Its removal now meant the taking from the people by taxation $100,000,000 for the erection of new buildings and the destruction of private property in this city to the extent of $500,000,000.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Mr. KERR presented an indictment against the Republican Party for its maladministration of the Government, charging it with having, by its bad faith, and by its bungling and illogical policy, cost the people of this country incalculable millions of dollars; with having failed to comprehend the true relations of the Government to the people, and to regard its most sacred obligations; with having legislated in a spirit of levity and indifference, or of selfishness and injustice, or of sectionalism and malignity; with having established instability and uncertainty in all the great and vital interests of business; with having demoralized gold and silver—the true constitutional currency, and thus compelled the citizens engaged in all kinds of business, trade and commerce, to embark upon a sea so full of tides and storms as that frequent shipwrecks are inevitable and dangerous, and that most expensive fluctuations in the true relations of value are of almost daily occurrence. The truth was, he said, and the people should appreciate it, that the policy of the Republican Party, so far as it effected the business finances and commerce of the country, was in most vital respects intrinsically immoral and dishonest, and that its existence and enforcement had done more to corrupt the public morals and check the progress of true development and civilization than all the other causes combined during the last decade. Mr. KERR then proceeded to sustain, in a detailed argument, the bill of indictment as presented, dwelling at length on the evils of a high protective tariff, the internal revenue, the national banking laws and the vicious currency fostered by the national banks.

RETRENCHMENT.

Mr. BECK, a member of the Committee on Appropriations, undertook to state the laws which Congress ought to pass in order to secure the greatest good to the greatest number. Congress would fail to meet the just expectations of the country if it did not lop off the enormous and wasteful expenditure, whereby the annual expenses of the Government had been increased from $63,000,000 in 1860 to not less than $350,000,000 now, an increase of over 450 per cent., with an increase of population not exceeding 25 per cent.; especially if it failed to remove the burdens now crushing down all the great agricultural and producing interests of the country, for the purpose of giving an artificial value to the products of the manufacturing and mining monopolies of New-England and Pennsylvania, and more especially if it failed to take from the banking and bondholding aristocracy the exclusive and unwarrantable privileges it now enjoyed. All these things could be done if Congress saw fit to exercise its undoubted power. Why should the ordinary expenses of the Government, excluding the interest on the public debt, more than quadruple those of ten years ago? No answer could be given except the humiliating admission that fraud, corruption and general demoralization had taken possession of the Government and its officials; and that instead of honesty, capacity and frugality being the test of competency for official position, party servility and a willingness to divide the spoils seemed to be the only passports to stations of honor and profit. The army was largely officered by parasites. It was ascertained, he might say it was a conceded fact, that seventy-five per cent. of all the millions annually appropriated for the Indians was stolen; and thousands of dollars were annually squandered at the Patent Office. It took $8,000,000 more to pay the officers of the navy than to pay all the sailors under their command. It was not exaggeration to state that in one form or another, $50,000,000 were thus stolen and squandered annually on supernumeraries and retainers of the dominant party. No wonder that the estimates for the next year had increased nearly $30,000,000, even over all past extravagance. But the direct stealings and squanderings, enormous as they were, were not the worst evils to which the people were subjected under Radical rule. Jobs and schemes were manufactured and invented to enable officials and their retainers to enrich themselves. Mr. BECK proceeded at great length to discuss the question of the currency and finances, and to expose and attack the privileges enjoyed by the national banks. He contended that the present banking swindles should cease, and that the United States legal-tender notes should be substituted for the national bank notes.

The Committee rose, and the House, at 4:30 o'clock, adjourned.

A Ridiculous Canard.

A rumor gained extensive circulation in this City yesterday, through the medium of a portion of the evening Press, to the effect that JAMES FISK, JR., of Grand Opera House and Erie Railway fame, had quarreled with Hon. JOHN MORRISSEY in the City of Washington, and had shot and severely wounded the member of Congress from the Fifth District. We have Mr. MORRISSEY's own authority for the stating that the story is a fabrication from beginning to end, that gentleman not having been in Washington for the last two days.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE OLD GEOLOGIST.

Amid his fossils stretched he lay,
Himself almost a fossil,
Fast burning out the vital ray,—
Truth's sturdiest apostle.

Bones, teeth, and shells which he had found,
Queer spoils of happy labors,
And grinning saurians plastered round,—
These were his friends and neighbors.

Awhile they lived, anon they died,
Each fitly in his station,
Where Life and Death worked side by side,
Twin daughters of Creation.

In rankest jungles freely roved
A thousand curious creatures;
He knew them well, and knowing loved
Their gaunt, ungainly features.

He tracked the endless march of time
Along the steps of ages;
His searching reason found no prime,
But only older stages.

New shapes of older shapes were born,—
No break in the succession,—
A waxing day without a morn,—
One whole and grand progression.

And is this all? is this the sum
Of man's supreme endeavor,
To know that, when the hour is come,
He too must pass—for ever?—

Like any other feeble prey
For whom, beyond debating,
With ready arrow poised alway,
Sure Death is calmly waiting?

Shall spotless Truth whom he has wooed
With all a martyr's passion,
Declare the fate, in mocking mood,
That slays him in such fashion?

His loyal flame ne'er growing dim
Shall he hereafter cherish,
Or must she veil her face for him,
And leave him now to perish?

The secret of this wondrous plan
By searching who can find it?
Yet something tells the inner man
There must be more behind it.
—*Saint Pauls Magazine.*

M. MENARS AND HIS DAUGHTER.

CHAPTER I.—THE BOTTLE OF CHAMPAGNE.

One of the peculiarities of London is, that its houses have no physiognomy; you cannot tell from the exteriors what they are likely to be inside. The stranger who is looking out for a dinner may very likely be attracted by a clean, bright-looking window, as gay as plate-glass, artificial flowers and real fruit artistically set out can make it; and so he enters a low, dingy apartment, divided into pews, in each of which is a table spread with a coarse cloth, porter and gravy-stained, filthy knives and forks, and a cruet stand which no one would ever use who once saw it in broad daylight; here, too, he is served with abominably-dressed viands; whereas, if he had chanced to enter a low gloomy passage a hundred yards off, he would have emerged into a bright, handsome, lofty hall, where both essentials and accessories were adapted to the most refined tastes and habits. The most solid banks in appearance are rarely so in reality, and more business is done in pokey offices than palatial ones. It is the same with churches, theatres and private dwelling houses; you cannot tell their characters from their outsides.

Now, any one taking a short cut from Oxford-street to Leicester-square, and passing through Frogmore-place, would hardly feel tempted to make his home in that locality, unless economy combined with a central situation were of very great importance to him, or he were a disciple of Mark Tapley, and desirous of testing that great philosopher's method to the utmost. The shops did not seem thriving; there is very little traffic; a plague-like stillness pervades the street. More smuts alight on your nose than in other thoroughfares, the bricks look worm-eaten—as perhaps they are, for it is wonderful what digestions some insects have—the mortar deficient, the windows dusty; nor has it occurred to any landlord since the days of Queen Anne that a coat of paint might be beneficial to the outer woodwork. Number six was not distinguishable from the other houses by any external attributes, and yet when you opened the front door and entered the passage, you found yourself in a different atmosphere. The oil-cloth and wall-paper were of the cheapest description, but tastefully chosen, clean and bright; the stair carpet, again, though of common drugget, had a new, fresh, well-brushed look; and you would not have hesitated to lay hold of the banisters in white kid gloves. But it was in the sitting-room on the first floor that the contrast between the inside and outside of the house was most striking. There were three large mirrors with broad gilt frames upon the walls; two highly ornamented and sentimental time-pieces pointed to different hours and were both wrong; the chairs and sofas were of red velvet and gilded nails; the table-cover was gorgeous; and fragile knick-knacks, some funny, others pastoral, but all glittering or pretty, were arranged wherever they could add to the general cheerful effect. This was the home of Monsieur Jules Menars and his daughter Marie, who breakfasted every morning at 11, off meat, fruit, flowers and light wine, and used napkins at the meal, like benighted foreigners as they were.

"I am ready for the coffee, my cabbage," said M. Menars, a middle-aged, middle-sized man, clean shaved with the exception of a bushy moustache, which he wiped as he spoke.

"Directly, little papa," replied the girl, a graceful brunette; and she tripped out of the room. She returned in five minutes with an envelope in her hand, as well as the coffee-pot. "O papa," she cried, "Monsieur Victor has given us an order for the Lyceum this evening. There is a new piece which is, oh, so beautiful; he says that there has never been one to equal it before! And there is an overture with a solo for him, which he plays all by himself; only think!"

"Ah, yes," said her father, rolling up a cigarette; "I have noticed that that is a peculiarity of solos. Victor has talent and will make his way. As for the play, I dare-say that it is very good; but the London plays always seem to me a little sad. The English can paint fine scenery, and accomplish wonderful effects, but they cannot act like the French, truly not! If we were going to see a Parisian vaudeville this evening, now—ah!"

"Ah, yes. How I should like to see Paris again; I was so young when we left!"

"See Paris. Why, so you probably will, either with me or another. Aha! there is the sound of Victor's flageolet; no doubt he is practising the new music."

"Yes, papa; how soft and sweet it sounds, coming through the ceiling!"

"Hum; I am glad that his instrument is not the ophicleide, certainly." And so M. Menars touched and evaded a question which was the puzzle of his daughter's life; why did they live in England? He could not be an exile on political grounds, because he received a pension from his Government, which, together with what he got for giving fencing lessons to a few pupils, and her earnings as a maker of artificial flowers, at which she was very skillful, kept their little household in some comfort indeed, but did not go so far as, from all accounts, it would have done in their own country. Since Marie wanted to know her father's reasons for residing in England, why did she not ask him the question directly? Because there was something about M. Menars which prevented every one, even his favorite child, from pressing a subject which he evidently wished to avoid. Marie was five years old when her mother died, and her father brought her over to England twelve years before, and she had an indistinct recollection of seeing him in uniform, with a sword by his side. She asked him once if he had not been a soldier, and he replied: "O yes; he had been drawn in the conscription like the others;" and hurried, as ever, from the topic of his former life. Of course the girl had her theory of his reticence, and of course it was a romantic one. He could not recover from the shock of her mother's death, nor bear, even at this distance of time, any allusion to the period, the places, or the scenes which recalled her. An improbable solution, if the novelists and dramatists of Gaul hold the mirror up to nature at all; but it satisfied her, and that was the principal thing. Besides, I expect that our neighbors love their wives occasionally, though they are so bitter against them.

Victor Bernardi was a young Italian musician who had come over to England to make his fortune, and who found the meaning of that vague expression expand weekly. A fortune in Italy is not a fortune in London, and a bachelor's competence may be downright penury if he indulges in a wife and family. The young musician, however, had real talent, and would probably have secured a better place in the race of life by this time had he not been heavily weighted with a secret care at starting—a care which made him listless, absent, perpetually apprehensive. But as time passed on, and that which he feared happened not, he revived, and then he met Marie, and the nightmare of his youth vanished, or, if it returned upon him at times, it was as a vague horror belonging to a former state of existence, from which he was now happily free. Nothing ran counter to the current of his happiness now; Marie returned his love, which was of Italian passionateness; her father approved it; lack of fortune alone remained, but that was to be remedied by industry and earnestness. In the meantime, the young people amused themselves with building those castles in the air which the dull sneer at so stupidly—for is not Heaven in the air?

It was a pretty little supper that awaited them on returning from the theatre that evening. Not an extravagant meal—a meagre one indeed to some English ideas—but most temptingly laid out. The young musician was delayed a little, so that the others arrived before him, and Marie had plenty of time to put her finishing touches. Ah, there is a deal of coquetry in the decoration of a table, if young ladies only knew it; though some of them do, bless them! that and a great deal more than I could tell them; only they are sometimes too proud or lazy to devote their talents to the decoration of anything but their own fair persons, which is lily-painting.

"Did you notice, papa, how the pupils applauded Victor's solo?"

"Yes, my dear; and I think that I could even mention the leader of the *claque*."

"Oh!" cried Marie, turning away and blushing. "I am sure I did not clap half so loud as—as you yourself for example."

"Doubtless you did not. My great flappers are more effective, so far as volume of sound goes, than your little flies' paws. The goose could express his delight in a way to drown the voice of the bullfinch, but some persons would prefer to hear the smaller bird. And here is one of them," added M. Menars, as Victor Bernardi entered the room, bearing in his hand a roll of pink tissue paper, which proved, when unfolded, to contain a bottle of champagne, which he placed on the table with a triumphant air. Marie, the little gourmand, uttered a cry of pleasure; M. Menars shook his head.

"It is an occasion," said Victor, apologetically. "What do you think the director had to say to me? Why, that my salary is to be raised! Ah, but I have not done; there is better still. What do you say to an engagement to play at some concerts in the afternoon, which will not interfere with my duties at the theatre! I begin to see my way, and before Christmas, Monsieur Menars, I may claim from you the fulfillment of your promise." Then ensued hand shakings, congratulations, embracings; and the three sat down to a supper which was enlivened with jokes, laughter, and songs. Never did a bottle of champagne shed its benign influence over a happier group.

CHAPTER II.—DINNER AT A FIXED PRICE.

It is a wonderful example of the power of early education and habits, that strangers should be found in every country who insist upon dining badly, in imitation of the manner of their own homes, rather than adapt their tastes to those of the natives. The rich, indeed, dine well, and much after the same fashion, almost everywhere; it is among those who have to practice economy that the absurd practice is prevalent; and in every capital enterprising purveyors make their profit out of it. The Englishman in Paris may earn indigestion in an uncomfortable box, with sawdust under his feet, and an absurd burlesque upon mutton chops and beer before him; and the Frenchman in London can poison himself with bad viands and the most horrible concoction that ever was called wine, at a price which would give him a cut from a prime joint, floury potatoes, and a pint of excellent stout. Victor Bernardi was one of these gastronomical bigots, and because he had been used to dine off half a dozen nominally different dishes, with three nuts, a couple of raisins, and a shriveled pear for dessert, and a pint of thin wine to mix with his water, in his childhood, he hankered after similar repasts still, and patronized a restaurant where the fixed price was half a crown, and a very dear half crown's worth it was, had he been unbiased.

At 5 o'clock, then, on the day after the little supper, he entered that establishment as happy a man as ever sat down to dinner. He was excessively in love, and now for the first time since that accident happened to him had a good prospect of speedily obtaining the object of his desires, so there is no need to enlarge upon his felicity. He felt, indeed, as if he trod upon air, but had no wish to live upon it; joy had damaged his sleep, but not his appetite; and he took his accustomed seat with a most unromantic intention not to cry "hold, enough!" till he reached his raisin. The place certainly looked perfectly foreign; and once past its portals you might well imagine yourself in the Palais Royal instead of the heart of London. At the entrance was a *comptoir*—it is hateful to use French words, but it is not a counter, nor is it a bar—with a dame from Paris enthroned behind it among flowers and bottles; and as the customers entered they touched their hats. The establishment was of triple nature, restaurant, café, billiard room—the central, and largest compartment being the café, which was separated from the other rooms, which ran along either side of it, by arches, which, in the case of the restaurant division, were glazed. Thus you dined in a gallery, along which ran a single row of tables, facing the arches, which were filled alternately with transparent plate glass and mirrors; so that it depended upon your situation whether you admired yourself during the meal, or looked through into the café, and caught glimpses of the billiard players through the corresponding arches beyond. Victor Bernardi placed himself in the latter position, and commenced his dinner. He sipped his blacking water as if he liked it, swallowed the wash which was served for soup without a grimace; ate the tenth part of a fresh herring, with a caper on it, which was ushered in with a long name, and then became aware of an eye which was watching him through the window opposite. We are told that a cat may look at a King, and certainly His Majesty is not likely to be annoyed by the inspection; but when a cat looks at a small bird the case is different, and the gaze which was now fixed upon Victor seemed to exercise a like horrible influence upon him. It proceeded from a man whose long hair, mustache and beard were so intensely black that his bloodless pasty face looked quite unearthly by the contrast; while I can only describe the expression of his glance by saying that the least imaginative person who met it would have been enabled to understand the Italian superstition of the Evil Eye. He was dressed in black garments, which would have passed muster well enough by candle light, but looked shabby and shining in the day; and over his shoulders was thrown a short cloak or cape, though the afternoon was a warm one. Directly the man saw that he had attracted Victor Bernardi's attention, he rose, passed out of the café into the restaurant, and came up to his table.

"The night is dark," he murmured, bending over towards him.

"But the day is breaking," replied Victor in faltering accents.

"Come to me when you have finished your repast; I await you." And he returned to his former place, where Victor soon joined him, for swallowing another mouthful was quite out of the question. The young man had had time, however, to recover his presence of mind, and there was firmness in his voice when he said: "What do you want with me, Pedro Nero? I cannot be forced into any fresh designs; I was freed from that by the task allotted to me; and now I have settled my life, and have other views than yours. Leave me in peace, and go your way."

"I seek to force you into no fresh plot," replied the other, "but only to warn you that the task you are bound by oath to perform is yet unaccomplished."

"And is that my fault?" asked Victor.

"I say not that it is your fault. No one brother has a right to judge the conduct of another; only to accuse, or to execute judgment. But there is no question of blame or praise. I am sent to warn you that the time has arrived for the performance of your task, and to see that you accomplish it."

"But he is beyond my reach; he is dead."

"Not so; he lives. More; he is in England, in London. Hark!" And the man placed his lips to Victor Bernardi's ear, and hissed a sentence which made his blood curdle. He literally gasped for breath; the room swam round, and he as nearly fainted as a man can without actually losing consciousness.

"I do not believe it!" he gasped at length.

"Yes, you do," replied the other; "but if you require proofs, you shall have them. Meet me when your theatre has closed. And now, rouse yourself; it is time that you should go, and suspicion must not be excited by any alteration in your way of life."

What a happy thing it is that our habits are stronger than our passions. It increases the responsibility of life, perhaps, because the former are for the most part contracted of our own free will, and deliberately; but it makes us much more useful to one another socially. How inconvenient it would be if the baker, when jilted, forgot to make his bread; or the hairdresser clipped my ear off in a state of pecuniary embarrassment; or the doctor could not attend to his patients when his own child lay a-dying. Victor Bernardi went to the Lyceum, took his place in the orchestra, played his music correctly, without full consciousness of what he was doing. It was the same thing the next day, and the next day, and the next. He could hardly believe that he was really eating, drinking, walking, playing; but it seemed to him that he must awake presently and find all a nightmare. He avoided the Menars, who began to be alarmed for him. Twice he met Marie on the staircase, and stopped; but he did not seem able to make up his mind to say what he wanted, and after gazing upon her with an agonized look, he buried his face in his hands and fled.

"He is ill. Your musical men are always highly nervous, and apt to be queer for a while," said M. Menars to his daughter; but what he said to himself was: "The young man is either touched in the brain, or he has committed a bad crime, and whichever it is, he is not a fit husband for my Marie. It is a pity, too, for I liked him."

CHAPTER III.—A CONFESSION IN ST. JAMES' PARK.

On the fourth day Victor Bernardi recovered, not his happiness indeed, but his calmness, his presence of mind. He watched for M. Menars to leave the house, and hurried after him.

"I wish to speak with you privately," he said.

"Shall we return?" asked M. Menars, pausing.

"No, no; Marie might come in. I must speak with you undisturbed. Come with me to St. James' Park."

They walked together in silence to the *oasis* above mentioned, and as it was early in the day, found it as deserted as Victor had anticipated. There were a few nursemaids and children; a pair or two of lovers; a sprinkling of the lower class of criminals, who had been prowling about all night, and had now got over the iron railings, and were sleeping on the grass; no one likely to notice them.

"I have a confession to make," Victor began. "When I was very young, before I left my home and saw what the real world was like, I was very romantic. I lived in a world of poetry and imagination; and as love had not yet spoken to my heart, it was in friendship that I found a vent for my affections. My friend was a politician, an ardent democrat, a devout believer in utopian schemes for the regeneration of mankind; and he infected me with his enthusiasm. So there came a day when he proposed to me that I should become enrolled among the members of a secret society. The mere fact that he belonged to it would have decided me; but the mystery, the secret meetings, the unknown dangers, had an irresistible charm for me, and I embraced his offer with insane joy; nor was it until it was too late to retract that I discovered to what I had really pledged myself. Then, indeed, I was so horror-struck, that the sympathy I had once had with the ends and aims of the fraternity died in my repugnance to the means employed; I avoided all participation in its schemes as much as I could from the first, and it was the desire I felt to escape from the toils into which I had blindly rushed which determined me to come to England. Before I left, however, I was summoned to a meeting of the fraternity, at which the destiny of my life was sealed. Years and years before, a brother had been pursued to the death by some member of the French Police, whom the chiefs had hitherto failed to identify; but a recent political trial, in the course of which the events of a former conspiracy were brought to light, had revealed him; and the present assembly was convened for the double purpose of sentencing him to death and deciding by lot whose hand should carry out the decree. For the lapse of time signified nothing; the vengeance of the society never dies. The lot fell to me!

I was allowed to carry out my intention of pursuing the musical profession in England, for the present habitation of the condemned man was not known, and it was suspected that he was living under an assumed name in that country; but I was to hold myself in readiness to seek and slay him at a word or a sign. It was with this horror upon me that I commenced life; it was with the ever-haunting thought that I was destined for an assassin, I who could not bear to see an animal in pain, that I addressed myself to earn my bread in a foreign land. It was that necessity, and the music, which brought me the relief of opium, which prevented my going mad during the first year of constant dread and expectation. At the end of that time, I began to hope that the signal which had been so long delayed would never be given, and my spirits recovered; and then I met Marie and loved her. But I did not intimate my love by word or sign, while there was yet a chance that the hand which would fain have clasped hers might become stained with blood. It was not until I heard that the man I had sworn to murder was dead, and felt myself freed from the horrible chain which had bound me, that I sought to win her, and found, to my intense joy, that I was beloved in return, and that you, her father, approved of me. I will not speak of my happiness, of the new life which sprang up within me—you know it, you have witnessed it. But now my hopes are shattered, my short Summer has passed away, for it was a false report which asserted that the man who had incurred the vengeance of the Brotherhood had eluded their grasp; and you—you are Simon Sartènes, the man I am bidden to slay!"

Here Victor, who had hitherto controlled his feelings, in order to tell his story clearly, threw himself upon a seat, and buried his face in his hands. M. Menars had listened to him without apparent surprise, calmly smoking his cigarette; when he heard that he himself was the denounced man, he took it from his lips, and blew the smoke out through his nostrils.

"Aha!" he said, "I was to have been the victim, then; only I happen to have a pretty daughter, and so my executioner hesitates. There are advantages in being a parent, then, after all. But, come, come," he continued in a graver tone, patting the young man's shoulder; "I understand something of men, and under no circumstances could you have brought yourself to draw knife or pistol on one who was unarmed. Oh! I know all about your oaths, and how terribly they work upon the imaginations of those who take them; but you would have preferred perjury to murder."

"I cannot say what I might have done," replied Victor Bernardi, raising his head. "There is but one resource left me now. Farewell forever; tell Marie that my last thoughts were of her."

"Bah! Victor; you must not commit suicide to avoid the vengeance of the Brothers; that would be cowardly; besides, it is not common sense. England is not Italy, or even France; and the hand of the assassin falters here, where the arm of the law is so long and strong, and where juries are not used to append the saving clause of 'extenuating circumstances' to their verdicts."

"But the vengeance of the society extends to the wife and children of the member who turns traitor. Marie can never be mine, and how can I live without her?"

"Come, be calm, if you can," said M. Menars. "Sit down again, Victor, and listen to me. You have been duped, deceived; I am not Simon Sartènes. He is dead, as you were truly informed. It is true that I was formerly an agent of Police, and that I live in England because, in the zealous prosecution of my duty, I incurred the vengeance of a powerful political fraternity. It is also true that I worked much in concert with Sartènes, and that we often adopted the same names and disguises in order to throw our enemies off the track. But all this must be well known to the chiefs of the Sons of the Morning Star. Oh, you need divulge nothing; I know more of your fraternity and its members than you do yourself; and believe me it is a private and personal vengeance which has sought to turn your hand against me."

"But with what object? I know not of an enemy," gasped Victor, whose brain reeled under these sudden transitions from despair to hope.

"If the man who told you that Simon Sartènes lives, and that I am he, was the villain known as Pedro Nero—— Ah, you start, and I have guessed correctly. The matter is simple then. Pedro Nero loved Marie, and attempted a year ago to abduct her from her home, sending a false message which purported to come from me while I was away. Happily, I returned sooner than was expected, prevented the crime, and punished the cowardly wretch as he deserved. He hates me, then; he hates you too, because Marie loves you. What a vengeance it would have been for him if he had succeeded in turning your hand against my life!"

"Oh, I see it all!" cried Victor. "Let him not cross my path, or I shall be tempted to become an assassin in very truth!"

"You can do better than that," replied M. Menars. "Denounce him to the Central Committee as having attempted to make use of his authority for his own private ends to the injury of a Brother."

"No, never again will I hold any communication with the fraternity," said Victor, with a shudder.

"Then leave him to God. And now come home, and set Marie's mind at rest, for she cannot think what is the matter with you."

Victor Bernardi has never heard anything more of Pedro Nero, or of the secret society of which he was so inefficient a member. Soon after his confession in St. James' Park, he was in a position to furnish a house in Kensington; and before a year had elapsed, he took Marie to it as his wife—a room being appropriated to M. Menars, who lives with them. They give delightful little parties, for Bernardi is well known in artistic and dramatic circles, and composes a good deal of the light music which is just now in such great demand for ballets and extravaganzas. Some of his children may perhaps take to the lyric stage; there is a small Bernardi who has a powerful voice, but it is not harmonious at present.

FRAGMENTS FROM GOETHE'S CONVERSATIONS.—The following are extracts from a new work, published in Stuttgart, containing a record of conversations between GOETHE and FREDERICK MULLER:

"Morality (said GOETHE, in the pleasant conversation at Dornburg,) is a perpetual endeavor to reconcile our personal claims with the laws of the invisible realms. Towards the end of the last century, when men sought to subject them to the uncertain calculations of theories of pleasure alone, morals had grown slack and slavish. It was KANT who first comprehended them in their intellectual importance; and even if he has defined them with unnecessary severity in the 'categorical imperative,' his is the undying merit of having brought us out of the feebleness in which we were sunk. * * The popular philosophy has always been repugnant to me. I could on this account more easily agree with KANT, who destroyed it. But I have never meddled much with his *Kritik der reinen Vernunft.* * * In COUSIN there is nothing absolutely in opposition to my views, but he does not understand that while there can be eclectic philosophers there cannot be an eclectic philosophy. We are hardly surprised to find GOETHE defending duelling: 'Of what consequence is a human life? A single battle destroys thousands. It is more important that the principle of a point of honor, a certain security against rude acts, should be kept living.' I remained true to myself and lived in my own way, the days of his old days among the circle of his famous literary companions;) so I have always been, and so I will remain as long as I live; and beyond this in the stars, I trust; I have selected some already, where I intend to carry on my pranks. * * Character does not take the place of knowledge, but it strengthens it. The absoluteness of my character has always come well to my assistance in all the affairs and complications of life; I could keep silence for months, and endure like a dog, but hold my object fast; and if then I could go forward to its fulfillment, I pressed with all my strength directly towards the goal, and let what would happen at the right or left. But how often I have been calumniated! Most frequently when my acts were noblest. Yet the clamor of men did not trouble me at all. I would rather hang myself than be eternally denying, eternally in opposition, always lying in wait for the faults and weaknesses of a companion, a neighbor. * * One must not see old friends again; one does not come into sympathy with them again; each has learned a new language. He who is in earnest with his self-culture will shun this; the discord that must occur can only act troublingly upon us, and it dims the pure picture of former friendship. * * If one played no mad pranks in youth, and if one did not carry away a back well beaten, where would one find material for thought in age? * * A man should read a book and allow it to make its impression upon him,—give himself up to this impression; then he will form a right judgment of its value.

VIRGINIA DURING THE WAR.—The obscure hamlets, the old taverns and court houses, the towns, rivers, cross roads and "runs" of Virginia became names that thrilled the hearts of millions with triumph or agony, and are now inscribed on countless gravestones throughout New-England and the West, as the scenes of their children's martyrdom. The lonely swamps sheltered hordes of fugitives, the isolated turnpikes rang with the tread of armies, the woods shadowed the sharpshooter, the earth was honeycombed with rifle pits and billowy with ramparts; leagues of forest were transformed into treeless plains; old family mansions became military headquarters; signals made the dumb air articulate; tobacco warehouses were converted into foul prisons; the ground shook beneath heavy artillery, and the winds were laden by the echoes of cannon; rival banners glowed in the dawn, and the stars looked down on myriads of fresh graves; the grove, familiar only with the sportsman's solitary step, was a hospital where hundreds of pallid sufferers were ministered to; the mournful cadence of a negro hymn, the quickly-uttered password of the sentinel, the whistle of a bullet, the shrill bugle call or the drummer's *rappel*, were the accustomed sounds which broke on the soldier's reverie; where once blithely rose and sang the English lark, carrion buzzards darkened the air; bivouac and battle alternated; bonfires of public documents warmed the veteran, and the smoke of the consolatory pipe rose from the trenches. The scene of CORNWALLIS' surrender, which gloriously closed the drama of that Revolution that made the colonists free, became the fortified arena where, for weary weeks, native citizens of an independent Republic confronted each other with the wariness and implements of organized warfare. The campaign and the skirmish usurped the place of sport and hospitality.—*H. T. Tuckerman, in Putnam's Magazine.*

THE FOUNDLING HOSPITAL IN LONDON.—Though infants received into the hospital are never again seen by their mothers, (save in peculiar cases,) a species of intercourse with them is still permitted. Mothers are allowed to come every Monday and ask after their children's health, but are allowed no further information. On an average, about eight women per week avail themselves of this privilege, and there are some who come regularly every fortnight. Even when application is made by mothers for the return of their child it is frequently refused; when he is apprenticed no intercourse is permitted between them, unless master and mistress, as well as parent and child, approve of it; nor when he has attained maturity, unless the child as well as the mother demand it. Thus a woman, who was married from the hospital, and had borne seven children, once requested to know her parents, on the ground that "there was money belonging to her," and her application was refused. But in November of the same year the name of a certain Foundling was revealed upon the application of a solicitor, and his setting forth that money had been invested for its use by the dead mother; the governors granting this request upon the ground that the mother herself had disclosed the secret which they were otherwise bound to keep inviolable. Again, in 1833, a Foundling, seventy-six years of age, was permitted, for certain good reasons, to become acquainted with his own name, though, as one may imagine, not with his parent. It is a wise child in the Foundling who even knows its own mother.

The most touching portion of this report is the account of the stratagems resorted to by women to identify their children, and assure themselves of their well-being. Sometimes notes are found attached to the infant's garments, beseeching the nurse to tell the mother her name and residence, that the latter may visit her child during its stay in the country; and they have been even known to follow the van on foot which conveys their little one to its new home. They will also attend the baptism in the chapel, in the hope of hearing the name conferred upon the infant; for, if they succeed in identifying the child during its stay at nurse, they can always preserve the identification during its subsequent abode in the hospital, since the children appear in chapel twice on Sunday, and dine in public on that day, which gives opportunities of seeing them from time to time, and preserving the recollection of their features. In these attempts at discovery, mistakes, however, are often committed, and attention lavished on the wrong child; instances have even occurred of mothers coming in mourning attire to the hospital to return thanks for the kindness bestowed upon their deceased offspring, only to be informed that they are alive and well.

It is stated that children who are discovered by the mother are spoiled by indulgence—and we can imagine that efforts to make up for the past would be lavish enough in such cases—and rarely turn out well.

One exception to the rule of non-intercourse is related; where a medical attendant certified that the sanity of one unhappy woman might be affected unless she was allowed to see her child.

THE TWO PARTRIDGES.

From the French.

A man named Gombaux caught a couple of partridges behind a hedge. He took them home and ordered them to be roasted; but wishing that the priest of the town, to whom he was under certain obligations, should share in his good luck, he sallied forth to invite him, pending the cooking of the birds by Marie, his wife. Before his return the partridges were cooked, and Marie took them off the spit to put them on a plate; but in moving them a piece of the flesh of one adhered to the spit. She ate it; you would have done the same thing; but unfortunately it tasted so delicious that she was tempted to take another little piece off the partridge.

We all of us in this world have our various pleasures. One loves money, another horses, a third poetry. Marie loved delicate food, and for one delicious mouthful she would have given all the money, horses and poems in the world.

The temptation to continue eating now that she had commenced was irresistible. She took one of the birds, and, leg by leg, wing by wing, devoured it. Still her husband did not return. One more partridge remained. The temptation was appalling. She tasted the neck, which led to her breaking off a wing, and the end of it was there were no partridges left! A moment after Gombaux entered, and inquired if the partridges were cooked.

"Alas!" answered Marie, "a horrid cat, when my back was turned a moment, entered the room and stole them."

The peasant, not blieving this, flew into a terrible rage, and darting at his wife, threatened to immolate her.

"It was only my fun—only my fun!" she shouted. "You imbecile! couldn't you see it was a joke? I have covered them up to keep them warm."

"It's very lucky for you it is so," answered the man; "for *ventrebleu*, they would have cost you dearer than at the market. Hand me my goblet and best napkin. I'll go and await my guest in the farmyard. I mean to take our dinner into the fields and eat it on the grass."

"A capital idea," said the woman. "But first go and sharpen your knife ready to commence; it wants sharpening badly."

Gombaux threw off his gown, and going to the yard commenced sharpening his knife upon a stone. Just as he went out by the back door the priest entered by the front.

"Save yourself, sir—save yourself!" Marie hoarsely whispered. "There is no time to be lost. Gombaux will soon return, and you are then a dead man."

"What do you mean by talking like this?" exclaimed the priest. "Are you mad with your Gombaux? Of course, he will return, and I hope very soon, too; for we are to eat a couple of partridges together."

"This is only a ruse to get you here, Sir," she answered, speaking rapidly. "We have no partridges here, as you may see; but he wants to lay hands on you, and swears that if he catches you he will cut off your ears. Look at him there in the yard, sharpening his knife! Do not wait until he enters. I implore you, Sir, to run for your life."

She spoke so earnestly that a sudden fright possessed the priest's soul. He snatched up his hat and made a hasty exist. The wife then called Gombaux.

"What is it?" he asked.

"The priest has been here, has snatched away the partridges and made off with them. If you do not pursue him they are lost."

In a moment Gombaux was tearing after the priest, knife in hand. The priest, finding himself pursued, rushed on for dear life. For some time they ran thus, the one shouting out terrible menaces, the other half dead with fright, turning his head at every step. Fortunately the priest had the advantage both in time and swiftness. He gained his house, locked the door, and hid himself away in his room. Neither one nor the other, however, had any partridge that day.

ARMY ANECDOTES.—At the siege of Lille, the springing of a mine caused the grenadiers of the Fifteenth Foot to retreat. A Lieutenant who had always ill-used his men fell wounded, and though he implored them to help him off, they paid no heed to him. At length, in his agony, he convulsively seized a pair of shoes tied to a man's waist-belt. The soldier coolly took out a knife and cut the string, saying, "There—there is a new pair of shoes for you to carry to the other world." Before the battle of Blenheim a certain Major implored the men's forgiveness, promising a reformation in his treatment of them. Said one scornfully, "March on, Sir; the enemy is before us, and we have something else to do than to think of you." When the French surrendered, and had discharged their pieces in the air, the major took off his hat to huzza, when a musket-ball, fired from his own ranks, either by accident or design, hit him in the forehead and killed him. On another occasion, while a regiment was being exercised in firing, the Major suddenly fell, crying that he was wounded. A man who had been severely beaten by this officer before leaving barracks immediately quitted the ranks to show that his gun had missed fire. The wound proved to be made by the top of a ramrod. But had it been made by a ball, and had the poor fellow's piece not missed fire, everybody would have condemned him. An old General thus addressed a young officer, whom he saw thrashing an old soldier, the day after he had joined the regiment: "That is well done, Sir; beat the dog, thrash him, for you know he dares not strike again." After such anecdotes, it is pleasant to read of the privates of a Scotch regiment, who clubbed together to buy their favorite Major a Coloneley, and of an officer, much beloved of his men, to whom, during a retreat, a young recruit said: "The Spaniards are firing very thick, but they shall not hurt you if I can prevent it, for I will march directly behind you and receive the shot." This poor honest creature, who did not even know the officer, but had heard an excellent character of him from his comrades, died the next day of an epidemic sickness.

THE COBRA'S ENEMY.—A friend of mine whom I knew in India, employed on one of the railways then being constructed, aware of the risk he ran in that part of the country, especially at night, when the cobra will enter the bungalow occasionally, and sometimes crawl into the beds, had domesticated a mangouste, and by securing the little animal with several feet of string attached to a leather collar, and fastened to the foot of his bed, slept as safely and unconcernedly as if he had been in an English farm house.

On one occasion, while sitting in the cool of the evening in front of the bungalow, and attended by the mangouste coiled up, asleep at his feet, he observed a large cobra glide from the prickly-pear fence that skirted the grass-plot, a few yards only from where he was seated. The snake had advanced some little distance before it seemed aware of the presence of the mangouste, and then immediately endeavored to escape; but too late, for aroused by the rustling, or probably by the odor of the cobra, the mangouste at once rushed to the attack. With marvelous rapidity and grace the serpent threw itself into an attitude of defence; the greater part of the body resting on the ground gave firmness and precision to the rapid and incessant darts of the head, while the expression in the glittering eyes and opening mouth was one of the intensest malignity.

The mangouste, like a wary combatant, was content for awhile to avoid, by singular dexterity and agility, every stroke of his enemy, until the favorable opening was given, when he immediately fixed on the body of the cobra underneath the hood. Whilst in this position he was bitten more than once, but, as if conscious the part he had seized was not the most vulnerable, he seemed to shift his grip until he fastened on the snake's throat, directly behind the head, and there he clung. The contest was now virtually over, for although the cobra coiled itself round the body of its indomitable little enemy, and endeavored by its muscular power to disable him, the mangouste never quitted his hold until the cobra lay maimed and helpless on the grass; when, uttering a little cry, not unlike the whine of a dog that is anxious or uneasy, the mangouste ran away among the long grass and bushes, and was lost to sight.

The cobra proved to be one of moderately large size, about five feet in length; and, when ascertained to be beyond the power of inflicting harm, the fangs were taken out, and, as far as could be with safety seen, the glands wherein the venom was secreted appeared to be exhausted—an evidence of the violence and rapidity of the attacks.

In about half an hour the little mangouste trotted into the bungalow, apparently none the worse for his late combat, and probably ready for another encounter.—*Once a Week.*

SELF-CONSCIOUSNESS IN PREACHING.—Many conscientious ministers are plagued with self-consciousness while in the act of preaching. They perceive the fact, and the weakness which arises from it. It obstructs their thought, checks their moral momentum, and weakens their enthusiasm. Like a cord at the leg of a captive eagle, this self-consciousness prevents any large freedom, and pulls them back at every short flight to their own selves. All these evils are real, and they are not half told. A man who cannot get out of himself cannot get into his subject—certainly not with that inspiration which visits only disinterested hearts.

Against this besetting sin conscientious men watch and pray—too often with little effect. It rises up in the sermon. It stares out at them at every good turn. They feel it in the most tender and solemn passages. They are ashamed, mortified and discouraged, but the next discourse renews the plague.

It should be remembered that such a difficulty arises from organic causes. Its remedy must be in the nature of an education. It cannot be put away by mere volitions. There is a constitutional impetus which will require chronic treatment.

Another class of faculties must be developed in antagonism to this tendency. That kind of self-consideration which pride inspires, which removes one from the necessity of feeding on other people's opinions of us, is useful in correcting a vagrant and too fertile approbativeness. The habit of sympathy—the capacity of entering into other people's lives, of throwing one's self into their interests and feelings, draws one away from a morbid craving for favor. If the feeling itself, the yearning for approval—be directed to the Lord and Master, and one bears with him into the pulpit the consciousness of His presence, it will in time rise to a higher sphere, and lose that pernicious influence which it exerts while acting as a personal and selfish impulse. At any rate, it is a trait so mischievous, so destructive to the highest success, that every one who discovers the beginning of it in him should leave no means untried to restrain, or to rectify it.—*Rev. H. Ward Beecher in the Christian Union.*

THE SEAT OF CONSCIENCE.—At a meeting for clerical consultation, one of the ministers (a colored brother) made a decided opposition to a certain measure that received the sanction of the rest. Neither argument nor explanation seemed to have any effect in changing his opinion. "I am conscientiously opposed to it," he said; and to every additional reason for his giving way to the majority he only reiterated that conscience would not allow him to sanction the proposed measure. The presiding officer at length waxed impatient at his stubbornness. "Brother ——," said he, "how do you determine that it is your conscience which will not permit you to join us in this matter? How do you know that some other motive may not influence you?" "All I can tell you," said Brother ——, laying his hand solemnly on his breast, "is that I feel something here which says, 'I won't! I won't! I won't!'"—*Independent.*

SUPERSTITIONS OF THE PYRENEES.—Like all superstitious people, the inhabitants of the Pyrenees account, by legendary stories, for natural sights and sounds. The man in the moon was banished to his place of distant exile for Sabbath-breaking; he sinned in February; he has borne the name of that month ever since. He still bears upon his shoulder the fagot that he gathered on the sacred day. He is condemned to labor without repose, until the end of the world, when he will have expiated his transgression, and will regain his liberty and name. When the shepherd, leading home his flock, hears the shiver of leaves in the wind; when mysterious woodland sounds startle him; when the mountain echoes awake from rock to rock; he trembles, for he knows that Basa Jaon (Basque for the wild Lord) is near. Basa Jaon is of enormous size; he has a human countenance, and walks upright like a man; but he surpasses the stag in activity, and is covered with long smooth hair. He foresees tempests, and at such times cries aloud, for he knows that he must endure the hardest buffets of the elements. Occasionally, he forewarns the herdsman of the approaching storm, and woe to the unlucky wight who neglects or despises the caution! Despite his formidable appearance and manners, Basa Jaon seems to be rather a good-natured personage, who does not resent liberties. Once having fallen, like the fairy, into the trap of a pair of trowsers, he allowed himself to be tricked into revealing the secret of the previously unknown art of welding iron. Some have supposed that Basa Jaon is a legendary reminiscence of the ourang-outang of Africa, where the Basques are said formerly to have sojourned.

The most pathetic superstition of all tells its own melancholy story of the penury and want, and sharp struggle for existence, too often the sad birthright of the unhappy children of the mountains. The hero of the tale is called Peyrot at Bigorre, Petire (Pierre) among the Basques. When hunger enters a cottage, Peyrot aux bas rouges—that is, with naked legs reddened with cold—enters also. He sits between the master and mistress of the hut at their penurious meal; he struggles with the perishing child who tends the daily lessening flock; he follows the maidens to their chamber, where they literally lie down to rest with Famine. When Peyrot is in a house, the time has come for a final supreme struggle. The father works with desperate energy; the mother kindles fire on the extinguished hearth; the last cow is sold; the poor furniture parted with; and at last, perhaps—perhaps—the dreaded guest is exorcised. Fanciful as the legend is, there is about it a sad ring of truth. The reign of the three R.'s will, by and by, extend itself even to those remote old-world corners, and their ghosts and phantoms will flee. May Peyrot, the red-legged, share their fate, and may the reality of which he is the type, be banished with him into the land of shadows!—*All the Year Round.*

THE CANVAS-BACK DUCK.—The far-famed canvas-back—*Anas valisneria*—is probably the best known of our water fowl. Early in October it commences to arrive from the northern breeding grounds, and soon swarms in flocks of countless thousands all along the coast. The Delaware and Susquehanna Rivers, Long-Island Sound and Chesapeake Bay seem to be the favored places of resort of this most delicious fowl; and although it is annually slaughtered by means of all the devices which cruelty and brutality can suggest, the above-named places, during the whole of the season, are fairly alive with them.

Its presence in such numbers in these waters may be accounted for by the fact that its favorite food, the *valisneria*, or wild celery, grows abundantly in those localities. The usual manner of obtaining the food is by diving, and as the root is the only part of the plant which is devoured, a large flock will leave considerable relics of their prowess in the gastronomic line behind them. These blades of the *valisneria*, according to WILSON, are often found strewn over the whole surface of the water, or blown into wind-rows, resembling it to a newly-mown field.

The enormous prices which are offered for canvas-backs are becoming the cause of their rapid extermination. A decrease in their numbers is now imperceptible; but soon, very soon, their well-known "quack" will no longer gladden the ear of the hunter.

The unprincipled, and I may say cowardly, manner in which the canvas-backs are usually obtained is certainly, to say the least, shameful. No true sportsman will descend to or countenance the wholesale systems of murder to which these delightful birds, and all of our water fowl with them, are subjected; nay, I will go further, and say that no true sportsman will descend to the use of decoys, and by so doing degrade himself to the level of the pot hunter. The game should always be allowed a chance for life; it should be shot in a scientific and sportsmanlike manner, though I presume it is of little difference to it in which manner it loses its life; but the point is, that but few men can handle water fowl in a scientific manner, and by this nobler manner of hunting the destruction is stopped. Decoys, blinds, disguises and ambushes should become an abomination in the eyes of our sporting men.

There are many stratagems practiced by means of which the gunner is brought within range of his game; a method much practiced on the Delaware during the Winter months comes under the head of that class of operations technically designated as "disguises." It consists of decking out the boat with white substances so as to resemble it to a large cake of ice. The birds will allow this to float very near to them, at least close enough to allow the workers of this singular craft to spread death and devastation among them.

Another, and very common method of approaching, as practiced on Chesapeake Bay, is that of sailing on the ducks. A light, strong sailboat is procured, in which the gunner places himself, and allows the boat, seemingly without consciousness of doing so, to drift out upon a flock. He can usually approach within fifteen or twenty yards, which is near enough for his purpose.

The decoy method, which is well known, is the poorest excuse of any of these. There is no skill required in the manipulation of the images. An infant could kill enough with them in one day to last a week.

It is customary among the sportsmen of Chesapeake Bay to provide themselves with trained dogs, which by grotesque actions decoy the birds within range of the hunter, who is hidden in the bushes. Some glaring object, as a red handkerchief, is fastened around the body of the dog, and he is then placed in full view of a flock. They notice the strange and to them unaccountable antics of the dog, and their curiosity overcomes them. They draw timidly near to the place of death, and the souls of a large proportion of their number hie to the "happy feeding grounds," which, no doubt, according to their traditions, are stocked with the *valisneria* roots, and are free from all interlopers, such as the widgeon.—*Harper's Magazine.*

AMERICAN IDIOMS.

It is amusing and somewhat instructive to observe the idiomatic words and phrases which are common in different sections of country and among particular classes. Words that have never been seen in any dictionary are heard in common and serious use, and others that are familiar are found to have acquired new and surprising significations.

It is said that a statement like the following would be quite intelligible in the West: "Look here, Judge! See what your boy's been at. He packed up a gravel-rock, (stone,) chucked it over neighbor Barne's haydoodle, (haycock,) and killed our hobiddy, (rooster.)" "At" seems to be a favorite Western preposition, as in the sentences, "Where did you get cold at?" "Where do you live at?" In Arkansas, a stone would be called a "donock." In the South or Southwest, to carry is to "tote;" a loaf of bread is a "pone;" a small stream is a "run;" a canoe fashioned from a large log is, very expressively, a "dug-out." Everything is "right smart," as when a considerable distance is said to be a "right smart ways." We and you are "we uns" and "you uns;" and in the use of the verb to do such expressions occur as "I gone done it," "He gone done it," "You uns gwine gone done it," "They uns gwine gone done it."

The idiomatic words, together with the peculiar pronunciation of the Yankee, have given him in the pages of *Sam Slick*, and in the more refined works of LOWELL, a dialect of his own. In New-England, a thing that is full is "chuck full;" a thing that is new is "bran (or brand) new;" and a clean thing is "spick span clean." The word "kindy" (or kind o') has come into almost universal use in the sense of rather; as when a thing is kindy nice, kindy good. A nice girl is "kindy scrumptious." Pretty is very generally used in the same sense, as pretty good, pretty nice. "Guess," which is so common in New-England, though it is an English word transplanted, is not synonymous with think or believe. It expresses a meaning purely its own, and though considered ungenteel by some fastidious persons, seems to me to be very useful in prefixing a thought which we are willing to admit is only thrown out for what it is worth, and may be modified at any time. But the use of "calculate" in the same sense is execrable.

The New-Englanders have some curious complaints, among which are "conniption fits," "maggrums," (megrims,) "rheumatics" and "hypo." A Boston poet has written a "Sudbury Ballad" about a little girl with mourning ribbons in her hair, who, instead of indulging in a refrain similar to that of WADSWORTH's little heroine, "We are seven," reiterated continually that her aunt died of the "shocanum palsy."

In New-York a great talker is said to "blow" or "gas;" in the West he is said to "gostrate;" and in New-England a farmer's wife sometimes advises a garrulous neighbor not to "blob around" so much. The latter seems to be a corruption of blab, as "splosh" and "slosh" are used in New-England for splash and slush. Indian meal boiled is called in New-England "hasty pudding;" in other parts of the country "mush." The Indian name was "suppawn," which is now often used. In England, a minute pudding is a "hasty pudding." In New-England, corn-bread is "johnny-cake;" in the South, it is corn-dodger or hoe-cake, as it is sometimes baked by the negroes on a hoe.

A long article might be written merely on the titles that have been given in various ages, countries and sections, to money. Rhino, the tin, the needful, the ready, the ducats, the dust, the spondulix, are all old. In the West, the popular synonym for funds is now said to be "koshpoppy," the derivation of which it would be difficult to guess. In England, overshoes are called "galoshes;" in New-York they are "rubbers," and in Pennsylvania they are called "gums." A Philadelphia gentleman and his wife visited a friend in New-York, and one evening when they had been out, the gentleman entered the parlor alone. "Where is Emily?" said the host. "Oh, she is outside cleaning her gums upon the mat," said the Philadelphian. A momentary astonishment crossed the features of the New-Yorker, which soon gave way to laughter.

In some parts of Vermont, "popular" is used in the offensive sense of aristocratic; and "powerful" is common in the sense of great or very, as when a man who has a great many apples is said to have "a powerful sight of apples," or as when tea is said to be "powerful weak." One particular thing is said to be a "heap sight" better than another. The word fellow has in good usage the meaning of a low sort of person, as well as the better signification of brother or companion, as in "Fellow of the Royal Academy;" but in Connecticut, and perhaps elsewhere, young ladies give it still another meaning. A girl was escorted home from prayer meeting by a young man to whom she was not especially partial. On leaving her he remarked, "I will come to see you again next Sunday night." The lady replied very frankly, "Well, Bill, you can come as a friend, but not as a feller."

An headquarters of Police, or, as the populace sometimes term it, a lock-up, is called in New-York a Station House, though in many places this word is more correctly used to indicate a stopping house on railroads. "Depot" has, however, become almost universal in this sense, though incorrectly, for a depot is really merely a house employed for the purpose of storage. Near cities where vegetables are called "truck," a garden is sometimes named a "truck patch." A small tin pail is often called by city people a kettle, while others speak of it as a bucket, and distinguish it as a "well-bucket," the vessel of which WOODWORTH sang:

"The old oaken bucket, the iron-bound bucket, The moss-covered bucket, which hung in the well."

Such phrases as "He thinks he is a considerable some," "You can't sometimes always tell," "I don't guess I shall go," and "Things ain't as they used to was," are common as funny distortions of sentences. But the following, among many others, are in serious use in different sections of the United States: "School has fetched to," for "School has begun;" "I didn't go to go," for "I didn't intend to go;" "He talks like he was luny," for "He talks like a lunatic;" "Brown ain't not overly rich," for "Brown is not very rich;" "He has got a pretty good sum past," for "laid up;" "They lifted a collection," for "They took up a collection;" "Since I can mind," for "Since I can remember;" and, "Everything is out of kelter," for "out of order." For the last phrase, however, we have the authority of the great DR. BARROW, who says, "If the organs of prayer be out of *kelter* or out of tune, how can we pray?" We also read in his works the following: "All that is apparent in this world doth flit and soon gives us the *go-by*."

Any one who has frequently perused the advertisements of menageries and museums must have noticed that a curiosity is not considered of the first importance unless it is a "living" one. In a programme recently

printed the word was repeated ten times, beginning with a collection of living fish—which is undoubtedly much to be preferred as a spectacle to a collection of dead fish—and closing with a living gorilla, and a statement that "correct photographic likenesses of the giants, dwarfs, Circassians and other living curiosities may be purchased from the curiosities themselves." After this it is not surprising, perhaps, that an enthusiastic exhibitor of a unique set of dishes at a country fair was heard intoning all day long as follows: "This way, ladies and gentlemen, this way! Come and witness the greatest living curiosity in the shape of earthenware ever imported into the American continent."—*George Wakeman in the Galaxy for February.*

THE STORY OF A DIVER.

It is a strange business. The danger fascinates some, but the peril is never lost sight of. I put on the helmet for the first time more than ten years ago, and yet I never resume it without a feeling that it may be the last time I shall ever go down. Of course, one has more confidence after a while, but there is something in being shut up in an armor weighed down with a hundred pounds, and knowing that a little leak in your life pipe is your death, that no diver can get rid of. And I do not know that I should care to banish the feeling, for the sight of the clear blue sky, the genial sun, and the face of a fellow-man after long hours among the fishes, makes you feel like one who has suddenly been drawn away from the grasp of death. I have had some narrow escapes while pursuing my strange profession; every diver has, or has been unusually lucky to escape them.

I think the most dangerous place I ever got into was going down to examine the propeller *Comet*, sunk off Toledo. In working about her bottom, I got my air-pipe coiled over a large sliver from the stoven hole, and could not reach it with my hands. Every time I sprang up to remove the hose my tender would give me the "slack" of the line, thus letting me fall back again. He did not understand his duties, and did not know what my signals on the life-line meant. It was two hours and a half before I was relieved, and there was not a moment that I was not looking to see the hose cut by the ragged wood. It's a strange feeling you have down there. You go walking over a vessel, clambering up her sides, peering here and there, and the feeling that you are alone makes you nervous and uneasy.

Sometimes a vessel sinks down so fairly that she stands up on the bottom as trim and neat as if she rode upon the surface. Then you can go down into the cabin, up the shrouds, walk all over her, just as easy as a sailor could if she were still dashing away before the breeze. Only it seems quiet, so tomb-like; there are no waves down there—only a swaying back and forth of the waters, and a see-sawing of the ship. You hear nothing from above. The great fishes will come swimming about, rubbing their noses against your glass, and staring with a wonderful look into your eyes. The very stillness sometimes gives life a chill. You hear just a moaning, wailing sound, like the last notes of an organ, and you cannot help thinking of dead men floating over and around you.

I have been down especially to rescue the bodies of those drowned. About four years ago the propeller *Buckeye*, belonging to the Northern Transportation Company, went down in the river St. Lawrence, in seventy-eight feet of water, and it was known that a mother and child were asleep in their stateroom at the time of her sinking. The father begged of me, and offered me a great deal of money to take out the corpses, and though I dreaded the work, I at last consented. I had been all over the wreck two or three times, and knew just where the stateroom was. The door was fast locked, and I waited a good while before bursting it open.

Of course, a dead person couldn't harm you; but even in broad day, on shore, and with people around you, don't you know that the sight and presence of a dead person brings up solemn thoughts and nervous feelings? I knew how they would look, how they were floating around in the room, and if the father hadn't been looking so wretched above, there was no money to tempt me in there. But at last I got a crowbar from forwards, and, not letting myself think, gave the light door a blow that stove it in. The water came rushing out, the vessel just then lurched over towards my side, and out they came, the woman first, her eyes wide open and hair trailing behind, and in her left hand she held the hand of the child. I knew how they would look, but I screamed out, and jumped back. Her face was fearfully distorted, showing how hard death had been made, and the eyes looked through the green waters at me in a way that made my flesh creep. The child had died calmly, its little white face giving out no sign of terror.

It was a good while before I fastened the line to them and gave the signal to haul up, and I felt so uneasy that I was not long in following. This is one of the drawbacks to any feeling of curiosity a diver might otherwise have. I never go down the hatchway or the cabin steps without thinking of a dead man floating about there. When the *Lac La Belle* sunk on St. Clair flats, the engineer was caught in the rushing waters, and no trace was ever found of his body. His wife came to me, hearing that I was to go down to the wreck, and asked me to find the body if possible. I remembered this when I went down, and went groping through the engine room in momentary expectation of encountering the dead body. I looked so long without finding it that I got nervous, and had started for the ladder to go up, when I felt something strike my helmet and give way, and a chill went dancing over me as I thought the dead body was at hand. But on reaching, I found that I had run against the fire hose, the end of which was hanging down, and that what I so dreaded was still hidden beyond my sight.

A diver does not like to go down more than a hundred and twenty feet; at that depth the pressure is painful, and there is danger of internal injury. I can stay down for five or six hours at a time at a hundred and fifteen or twenty feet, and do a good deal of hard work. In the waters of Lake Huron the diver can see thirty or forty feet away, but the other lakes will screen a vessel not ten feet from you.

Up here, you seldom think of accident or death, but a hundred feet of water washing over your head would set you to thinking. A little stoppage of the air pump, a leak in your hose, a careless action on the part of your tender, and a weight of a mountain would press the life out of you before you could make a move. And you may "foul" your pipe or line yourself, and in your haste bring on what you dread. I often get my hose around a stair or rail, and generally release it without much trouble; the bare idea of what a slender thing holds back the clutch of death off my throat makes a cold sweat start from every pore.—*English Magazine.*

THE FLIGHT OF BIRDS.—At a recent meeting of the Naturalists' Society of Norwich, (England) Mr. SOUTHWELL read an interesting paper on the flight of birds. He said: "The most striking thing about the skeleton of a bird is its great lightness combined with strength. By a beautiful arrangement, the greatest power is given to the wings. The front part of the wing, that first presented to the air in forward flight, is stiff and unyielding, well adapted for cutting its way through the air; the other feathers become weaker and more pliable as they are placed nearer to the body of the bird. The feathers, which are divided into two portions by a nearly central shaft, overlap each other, the anterior web, which is the strongest and stiffest, being uppermost. When the down stroke is delivered, the wing presents to the air an impenetrable and unyielding surface, but when the corresponding up stroke is made, the yielding posterior web of each feather becomes depressed by the resistance of the air above, thus separating the feathers so as to allow of the free passage of the air; by this means giving the maximum amount of force to the down stroke, which would otherwise be neutralized by the resistance of the up stroke. But this is not all; the under surface of the wing is more or less concave, while the upper surface is convex. It is obvious, therefore, that when the up stroke is made, the air will rush off and through the wing in all directions, but when the motion of the wing is reversed, the air will be gathered up in its hollow, and the resistance immensely increased. By a wonderful contrivance, the same stroke which elevates the bird gives it a forward motion also. Those birds with very long and pointed wings possess the greatest powers of flight; as, for instance, the sharp-winged martin for speed, and the long-winged albatross for both speed and endurance. The power of turning in flight appears to be the result of an involuntary effort, as we turn to or incline to the left or right in walking. It is a matter of considerable difficulty to obtain reliable data as to the actual velocity with which birds travel through the air. The flight of a hawk, when its powers are fully exerted, has been calculated at 150 miles an hour; the usual flight of the eider duck at the rate of 90 miles an hour. AUDUBON estimates the flight of the American passenger pigeon, at a mile a minute, and the carrier pigeon to possess, probably, an average of fifty or sixty miles in a long flight, although over short distances, as when pursued by a hawk, its speed is much greater. The flight of rooks 'going home to bed with full stomachs' and taking it easy, Major HOLLAND estimates at about twenty-six to thirty miles an hour; the speed of the albatross, whilst coursing in company with a ship, he reckons at about ninety miles an hour. The flight of other birds, such as the swallow, the eagle, and the peregrine falcon, has been estimated as of much greater speed. The power of passing with ease and rapidity over long distances is of vast importance to birds living in communities. Rooks, for instance, would soon exhaust the supply of food in their own neighborhood.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—But neither conversation nor calm debate is possible in the Representatives' Chamber. It is large enough for a mass meeting. The members are spread over a wide expanse of floor, each seated at a desk covered and filled with documents and papers, and they see themselves surrounded by vast galleries rising, row above row, to the ceiling. When a man begins to speak, though he may be the least oratorical of mortals, he is soon forced into an oratorical condition of mind by the physical difficulty of making himself heard. Compelled to exert his lungs violently, he endeavors to assist and relieve the muscles of his chest and throat by gesticulation, and this brings the color to his cheeks and contributes to work up the whole man into the oratorical frenzy that puts a stop to all useful elucidating operation of the brain. * * * Never would the House of Commons have formed a FOX, a SHERIDAN, a CANNING, a PEEL, a PALMERSTON, or a GLADSTONE, if those masters of parliamentary conversation had been obliged to speak in such an apartment as our present Representatives' Hall. I have been in the House of Commons when important debates occurred, and every leading speaker on both sides did his best, but no man put forth any great physical exertion. Sir ROBERT PEEL rarely, PALMERSTON never, departed from the easy manner and unforced tone of conversation. A great debate was only the more or less animated talk of able, experienced, well-informed gentlemen; and it retained this tone chiefly because the auditors were so close around the speakers that conversation could be heard. No desks obstructed and filled up the floor, tempting members to write. No heaps of pamphlets and newspapers rose before them, luring them to read. All reading and writing had been done before the House met, and nothing remained but to talk it over. Ministerial and opposition members sat on long benches, facing one another, with a mere alley between them; and the strangers' gallery was a cockloft up near the ceiling, which would hold, when crammed, a hundred and twenty people.—*James Parton, in the Atlantic Monthly for February.*

HOW THEY ENCOURAGE INVENTORS IN ENGLAND.—"No, no; I haven't the heart left to go through it all again, even in words. One would think an inventor was the enemy of the human race. Yes, I will tell you; the sight of you has revived me a bit; it always does. Well, then, you know I am driven to invention now; it is my only chance; and, ever since Mr. CARDEN spoke to me, I have given my whole soul to the best way of saw-grinding by machinery. The circular saws beat me, for a while, but I mastered them; see, there's the model. I'm going to burn it this very afternoon. Well, a month ago, I took the other model, the long-saw-grinder, up to London, to patent the invention, as you advised me. I thought I'd just have to exhibit the model, and lodge the description in some Government office, and pay a fee, of course, to some swell, and so be quit of it. Lord bless you, first I had to lay the specification before the Court of Chancery, and write a petition to the Queen, and pay, and, what is worse, wait. When I had paid, and waited, I got my petition signed, not by the Queen, but by some go-between, and then I must take it to the Attorney General. He made me pay—and wait. When I had waited ever so long, I was sent back to where I had come from—the Home Office. But even then I could not get to the Queen. Another of her go-betweens nailed me, and made me pay, and wait; these locusts steal your time as well as your money. At last, a copy of a copy of a copy of my patent got to the Queen, and she signed it like a lady at once, and I got it back. Then I thought I was all right. Not a bit of it: the Queen's signature wasn't good till another of her go-betweens had signed it. I think it was the Home Secretary this time. This go-between bled me again, and sent me, with my hard-earned signatures, to the Patent Office. There they drafted and copied, and docketed, and robbed me of more time and money. And, when all was done, I had to take the document back to one of the old go-betweens that I hoped I had worn out, the Attorney-General. He signed and bled me out of some more money. From him to the other go-betweens at Whitehall. From them to the Stamp Office. If I remember right, and, oh Lord, didn't I fall among leeches these! They drafted, they copied, they engrossed, they juggled me out of time and money without end. The first leech was called the Lord Keeper of the Seal; the second leech was called the Lord Chancellor; it was some go-between that acted in his name: the third leech was the Clerk of the Patents. They demanded more copies, and then employed more go-betweens to charge ten times the value of a copy, and nailed the balance, no doubt. 'Stand and deliver thirty pounds for this stamp.' 'Stand and deliver to me that call myself the Chancellor's purse bearer—and there's no such creature—two guineas.' 'Stand and deliver seven, thirteen, to the clerk of the Hanaper'—and there's no such thing as a Hanaper. 'Stand and deliver three, five,' to a go-between that calls himself the Lord Chancellor again, and isn't. 'Stand and deliver six, nought, to a go-between that acts for the deputy, that ought to put a bit of sealing wax on the patent, but hasn't the brains to do it himself, so you must pay me a fancy price for doing it, and then I won't do it; it will be done by a clerk at 25s. a week.' And, all this time, mind you, no disposition to soften all this official peculation by civility; no misgiving that the next wave of civilization may sweep all these go-betweens and leeches out of the path of progress; no, the deputy-vice-go-betweens all scowled, as well as swindled: they broke my heart so, often I sat down in their ante-chambers, and the scalding tears ran down my cheeks, at being pillaged of my time, as well as my money, and treated like a criminal—for what? For being, in my small way, a national benefactor."—*From Put Yourself in His Place, by Charles Reade.*

TRYING THE GUILLOTINE.—A few days ago M. MAXIME DU CAMP, a well-known member of the Press fraternity in Paris, wrote to M. DE PARIS, the chief executioner, requesting that the guillotine might be fitted up in the usual place for a rehearsal for his private benefit. This was done, and after the ordinary performance of guillotining a straw figure, M. DU CAMP, wishing to crown the experiment, gave himself up, as if he were a criminal, to the executioners. After going through a sham toilet these functionaries bound him hand and foot. The experimentalist, with his eyes firmly fixed on the knife, mounted the steps with unparalleled coolness. Then he was laid on the plank, bound, and the curiosity of M. DU CAMP was satisfied. Many persons (says the *Figaro*) would in his place have lost their heads. Not so with our *confrère*, for we have seen him the same evening strolling on the boulevard with his upon his shoulders. He even had the courage to calculate that from the time when he set foot on the first step of the ladder to the time when the assistants went through the form of throwing his head and body into the basket filled with sawdust, eighteen seconds elapsed—a short time, indeed, yet it might appear long enough to those seriously interested.—*Foreign Paper.*

THE LATE "MORNING HERALD."—The London *Morning Herald*, which ceased publication with the last day of 1869, was once the pride of journalistic literature. It was started in November, 1780, by that clever, scampish parson and author, Rev. HENRY BATE, who had seceded from the *Post*. BATE supported the Prince of Wales, and the Prince made him a baronet, Sir HENRY BATE DUDLEY, as he was then called. Among the men of note who were connected with the *Herald* were WILLIAM RADCLIFFE, husband of Mrs. RADCLIFFE, the novelist; ALEXANDER CHALMERS, the biographer; Captain MACDONALD, ALARIC WATTS, Dr. GIFFARD, and DOUGLAS JERROLD. The *Herald* suffered in common with its contemporaries from the Press laws, which made it dangerous even to expose a rascal. In 1785 appeared a rival in the *Daily Universal Register*, which, in 1788, assumed the name of the *Times*. For a long time this last paper was the lowest in circulation. At the beginning of this century it sold about 1,000 copies daily, while the *Herald* sold four times that number, the *Post* and *Chronicle* still more. The races between *Times* and *Herald* for priority in bringing the Indian mail news once caused great public excitement, and wasted what would now be considered handsome fortunes to little purpose.—*Athenæum.*

THE FINE ARTS.

The Thompson Collection of Oil Paintings.

Some two thousand oil paintings, collected by Mr. THOMAS THOMPSON, of Boston, deceased, are to be sold on Monday, Feb. 7, at the Leeds Art Gallery, No. 817 Broadway.

A few words about the late owner of these pictures will not be uninteresting. It appears that Mr. THOMPSON came of good old Quaker stock. His father was possessed of considerable wealth, and the son was sent to Harvard, where he graduated with such men as GEORGE B. EMERSON, CALEB CUSHING and GEORGE BANCROFT. On succeeding to his father's wealth he devoted his time to visiting art galleries and artists' studios, and within a few years he had become the possessor of a collection of paintings and statuary for which he had expended over $80,000, and which were valued at $180,000. They were placed in the Tremont Temple, in Boston, and in 1852 were totally destroyed by fire. This great loss, for Mr. THOMPSON was not protected by insurance, caused him deep sorrow, but did not prevent his commencing another collection, the present one, which was begun some time in 1852. Mr. THOMPSON was of most sensitive nature, and what would be generally termed eccentric habits. He would not permit his collection of art treasures to be seen. So sensitive was he on this point, that when his pictures had to be removed from one storehouse to another, he gave the most minute directions in writing as to how the work might be accomplished without any one obtaining a glance at his beloved paintings. Yet Mr. THOMPSON was no miser nor misanthrope, in the ordinary sense of the words. Many a young and struggling artist has cause to remember the generosity of THOMAS THOMPSON. Indeed, few whose works possessed the least merit ever applied to him in vain. There is but little doubt that Mr. THOMPSON intended to bequeath his pictures to the nation, but death stole on him ere he had completed his arrangements.

The collection, as we have said, comprises nearly 2,000 pictures. Though they have been packed away so long, they are all in a good state of preservation. They comprise originals by Schidone, Guercino, Caravaggio, Ludovico, Annibal and Caracci, one at least by Rubens, an early painting of J. M. Turner's, a portrait of Albert Cuyp, and several by Sir Joshua Reynolds, Sir Godfrey Kneller, Sir Peter Lely, Sir Hy. Reeburn, Geo. Morland, Thos. Gainsborough, Angelica Kauffman, Boucher, J. S. Copley, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Grange, Eastlake, Ansdell, and Allan Ramsay. As to the genuineness of these pictures, there is, we believe, no doubt whatever, as their possession can be traced from one purchaser to another until they came into Mr. THOMPSON's hands. Among the productions of artists of lesser note we find such names as Boucher, Firon, Stella, P. Delaroche, Franchesini, (pupil of Guido,) Zauffaly, Sir George Beamont, Barry, Xavery, Holbein the younger, William Hamilton, R. A. Etty, Lanfranco, Paul Potter, Romney, Dubuffe, Lambinet, Panini, Huysman, Seghers, Van Rhyn, Jacob Jordaens, and Brouwer.

Our native artists are represented by Sir Benjamin West, Bierstadt, Shattuck, M. Wight, Rembrandt Peale, Washington Allston, Hy. Inman, Rondel, Durand, Hicks, Geo. Brown, J. N. Jarvis, Foster, J. H. Cafferty, Hunt, A. F. Bellows and Cropsey.

The picture which will probably attract the most attention in this collection is that by BARTOLEMEO SCHIDONE, entitled "Charity." It is a fine composition and richly colored. It was purchased from the Pallavicini collection by Sir D. MACKWORTH, and from this gentleman by Mr. THOMPSON. The picture by TURNER, the greatest of landscape painters, represents a view on the Rhine. It was presented by the artist to Mr. BARLOW, who disposed of it to Mr. THOMPSON. The Rubens is entitled the "Discovery of Calista." It bears the signature of the great artist, and has all the characteristics of his composition and style. Of the history of the painting, however, we are not informed.

Among the curiosities—if they may be so called—of the collection, are a "Poker Sketch," by HUGHES BALL, the "Golden Ball," as he was called by his associates. The sketch is made on panel with a hot poker, and represents a scene from Kenilworth. It is a vigorous and singular production.

It would be tedious to speak of each picture in detail, and we must, therefore, merely say, in concluding our notice of this unique collection, that, although it contains some pictures of no great merit, there will yet be found in it works of sterling genius which never can be replaced. Mr. THOMPSON was no blind devotee, but a collector of taste and culture, and if he occasionally purchased a poor picture, his heart and not his head was at fault.

On Monday the collection will be opened to public view.

A Young Man with a Bullet in his Head.

From the Springfield (Ohio) Advertiser, Jan. 16.

On New Year's night a party of young men, four in number, came to this city from Catawba, to see the sights of Springfield generally and the attractions of the Opera House in particular. After the entertainment at the latter place was over, the young men, whose names are ENOS LEMON, ALONZO SKILLMAN, and two brothers by the name of EVERHARDT, started home in a spring wagon. When they had gone a few miles on their way, two of the boys took out their revolvers and commenced firing salutes to the New Year. When they grew tired of this sport they put up their firearms, none of them observing any unusual occurrence. In a short time ENOS LEMON, who had been driving, remarked to the one who was seated beside him, that he should take the lines and drive, as he believed he was going blind and could not see the road. His companions inquired if he was hurt; he said no, but felt sick. When they arrived at Harmony the proposition was made to LEMON to stop for the night, but to this LEMON would not agree, so they drove on until they came to the residence of one of the party, where they remained until the next day. Before retiring, they examined LEMON, and found a bullet hole in the rim of his hat, and upon further search found that the bullet which had pierced his hat had also entered his head, although he (LEMON) declared he was not aware of it, and suffered no inconvenience from it. In the morning, however, he did not get up, saying that he did not feel well enough. Towards evening he arose and went home, and upon stating the facts to his parents, medical aid was summoned. Dr. HUNTER, of Catawba, and Dr. E. OWENS, of this city, examined the wound, and came to the conclusion that the ball which had entered his head had lodged under the frontal bone, the young man at times complaining of a dull pain in his right temple. He has not been prostrated a day by the wound, goes about as if nothing had happened, although some of the attending physicians declare that the ball must have passed through the skull. A number of theories have been given about the case, but none of them satisfactory. The young man remains alive and well, and the wonder of the citizens does not abate in consequence.

Large Negro Departure from Virginia.

From the Lynchburg Republican, Jan. 21.

Such a crowd of negroes, big and little, men and women, including a number of infants, filled the Tennessee depot yesterday afternoon, and thronged all the approaches to it, that access to the train was only to be accomplished by energetic efforts and elbowings. A freight train on the Southside Road brought up yesterday 144 negroes from the southside counties, mainly from Halifax, and the adjacent Counties of Persons and Granville, North Carolina. These were joined here by forty negroes from the city, including, we are informed, about thirty hands lately employed in the tobacco factories; and they all left yesterday for Louisiana and Alabama, where they have been employed to labor on the sugar and cotton plantations.

Heretofore, the emigration has consisted mainly of able-bodied men, the bone and sinew of the laboring element. The party which left yesterday comprised, as already stated, a large number of feeble and useless folk—from which we infer, with satisfaction, that the best class of laborers is now difficult to be induced to leave Virginia, and that the exodus is virtually ended.

IS THERE HOPE FOR THE FALLEN?

The Reclamation of the Drunkard Possible.

Facts in Illustration—The Plan Pursued in the Kings County Inebriates' Home.

The assertion was made recently by a prominent medical gentleman, connected with one of the principal Asylums for Inebriates in this State, that drunkenness could not be cured—or in other words that when a person had sunk so far in the vice of drinking as to be compelled to resort to an asylum for relief, there was little if any hope for permanent reclamation. This declaration was so opposite to statements which had been made by other gentlemen, perhaps equally as well able to judge of the matter, that it promised to give rise to a discussion which might possibly be of the greatest interest to the medical profession, and of still greater importance to the unfortunate victims of inordinate indulgence in intoxicating liquors.

Upon inquiry, however, it was found that the medical authority who was credited with the assertion that drunkenness was incurable had denied that he took such a bold stand, and qualified it by stating, which every one knew, that when the drunkard had passed a certain stage the hope for reformation was very slight indeed.

With a view to obtain the opinions of gentlemen who had made the reformation of the drunkard a study, and who were in a position to be well informed upon the subject, our reporter visited

THE KINGS COUNTY INEBRIATE'S HOME,

which is located at the village of Fort Hamilton, and though comparatively a new institution, has been very prosperous, and the treatment adopted here has been very successful. The Home is under the superintendence of Rev. JOHN WILLETS, who has had considerable experience in eleemosynary institutions in England, and seems well fitted, though not professing to be a physician, to treat the class of persons who come under his charge. The building is not well arranged for the purposes to which it is applied. It was formerly a private mansion, and there are no accommodations for the forcible detention of inmates. It is located on the bluff commanding a fine view of the bay and surrounding country, and is in every respect a pleasant situation, even in the Winter season. In Summer the view must be highly attractive, and conduce greatly to the benefit of the inmates of the institution. It is proposed, as soon as the funds appropriated for the purpose can be obtained from the authorities, to erect a suitable building on ground which has been purchased for the purpose, and then, it is hoped, accommodations will be provided for almost any number of patients who desire to avail themselves of the benefits of the Home.

THE PLAN

on which this institution is conducted is calculated to effect the object at the least possible expense. The funds for the support of the Home are obtained from the Excise fund of the Metropolitan District. With this money poor patients are supported while in the institution, and in turn their minds are employed by work in the field—farm labor—and any other work that may be necessary to be done. Those who are able to pay board are accommodated in the main building, while those who are not are provided with apartments in an addition which has been erected on the grounds.

The patients are required to conform to the rules of the institution, and any serious infraction is punished with dismissal. They cannot leave the grounds without permission, and then are accompanied by an attendant, who guards against the patient procuring liquor or any other forbidden article. Patients who are so far under the influence of intoxicating drinks as to be violent are not admitted—unless under peculiar circumstances—as there are no means of restraining them. The free patients are selected from the prison cases.

REVOLVERS.

Periodical visits are paid to the jail and penitentiary, and inquiry is made among the inmates who have been committed for intoxication for those who are desirous of reforming. These—women as well as men—are taken to the Home on the expiration of the term of imprisonment, and an effort is made to reclaim them. They are kindly treated, made to feel that they are men and women, and when it is manifest that they have foresworn their evil practices employment is obtained for them in the City or vicinity, or they are aided with means to migrate to other sections where their past habits will not be likely to be brought up against them. In this way many of these poor creatures are reclaimed who would otherwise be again and again brought before the Magistrates for committal to prison, until finally they would "revolve" into the drunkard's grave.

It is asserted by the Superintendent that more than one-third of the patients of this class have been reclaimed, but whether they have permanently reformed time alone will tell. A large number have obtained employment in the West, and excellent accounts continue to be received from them. Occasionally backsliders will be found in the prisons, but the instances are comparatively few where those who have been inmates of the Home have returned to their evil courses.

A DISGRACEFUL FACT.

In some cases men and women—especially the latter—who have reformed, have been goaded on to drink by policemen, who, recognizing them as old offenders, have arrested them on charges of vagrancy and thrust them back upon the "road to ruin." Happily such cases are rare, but that they do exist at all is disgraceful.

YOUNG OFFENDERS.

The attention of the officers of the Home is principally directed to young offenders, whose faculties have not became impaired to any serious extent by indulgence. These, with kind treatment, and judiciously administered advice, have reformed, and bid fair to become useful members of society.

THE MORTALITY.

There has been but one death in the institution since its organization, and that was a man who was in the last stages of *mania a potu* when brought to the Home. He had been under the care of his physician for six weeks, and all remedies failing, he was sent to the Home to die. He was so violent that the officer who brought him was obliged to handcuff and otherwise bind him to prevent his doing injury to himself or others. The gyves were immediately removed by order of the Superintendent, and the patient became quiet, but the alcoholic poison had done its work too effectually, and the poor man's system sank under the dreadful blow.

CLASSIFICATION.

Drunkards may be classed in various divisions. The shock to the system inflicted by alcoholic drinks is first made manifest in the front of the brain, where are seated the intellectual faculties. These become impaired and finally entirely destroyed, when the patient sinks into a semi-idiotic state, in which the baser and sensual passions predominate. After the first shock to the brain the patient gradually loses his control over the will. He may have a desire to reform his evil habits, but has no control over his appetite, and requires the moral restraints of such an institution as this until his brain becomes recuperated. Then—provided the power nor the will is not entirely destroyed—he may be trusted to work out his reformation unaided, and in the great majority of cases succeeds.

When the intellectual faculties are entirely destroyed by indulgence, and the patient has sunk into a mere brute, probabilities of a radical cure are very few. Then there is little hope of a reformation, and the patient must sink lower and still lower, until death marks him for his victim.

A third class, who are deemed amongst the incurables, are those who were born of drunken parents; whose taste for liquor has been imbibed in infancy, and who are, as it is called, "marked" with a love for intoxicating drink. These are semi-idiotic from childhood, and consequently considered irreclaimable.

TREATMENT.

Except in severe cases no alcoholic stimulants are administered to patients at the Home. The various preparations of iron and quinine are used, and nourishing food is administered to the patient with a view of aiding nature in her work of restoration. This accomplished, appeals are made to him to adhere to a resolution not to tamper with the dangerous beverage. In many cases the patient takes the advice of the Superintendent, and seeks the aid of religion to assist him in his work of reformation. The religious teachers at the institution are both Protestant and Catholic, and the Superintendent states that both have been equally successful in the good work.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

In the forthcoming annual report of the Home, the attention of the public will be called to the fact that the criminal statistics set forth in the reports of the Superintendent of Police are incorrect in this particular: They declare that a certain number of persons were arrested for the crime of intoxication, for instance, when careful inquiry would show that the great majority of those persons had been arrested a number of times, and thus swelled the aggregate to a formidable amount. By these figures it is made to appear that the crimes of intoxication and vagrancy are increasing to an alarming extent, when it is not taken into the calculation that the persons committing these offences fall into the hands of the law many times in a month or week, and "revolve" between the cell and the bar.

INTERESTING ILLUSTRATIONS.

The Superintendent, in answer to an inquiry, related many cases where patients who had been inmates of the Home had permanently reformed, and others where the reformation might be considered doubtful, but still hopes were entertained that the reclamation might be thorough. He stated the case of a printer who was an inmate of the Home some months ago. He was almost crazy from drink when brought to the institution, and had sustained a fracture of the skull in a fall, of such a serious nature that fears were entertained for his recovery. He was blessed with a good constitution, however, and convalesced much more rapidly than was expected. He finally recovered and left the Home. A few days ago he returned, and desired to exhibit his gratitude by "setting up" the annual report of the Home, a printing office being attached to the institution. This man has not tasted liquor since his discharge, and solemnly declares that he never will.

Three gentlemen, now residing in New-York, were, some months ago, inmates of the Home as paying boarders. They had been at various times in the Penitentiary at Blackwell's Island, and been considered by their friends irreclaimable. They remained at the Home for some weeks, and finally left cured. They now reside together and adhere to the pledges made to each other not to indulge again in intoxicating drinks. All three of the gentlemen are occupying responsible positions in mercantile houses in this City.

A case of an irreclaimable was related by the Superintendent. It is that of a designer who is considered one of the most skillful artists in the country. When he is himself, he can readily earn from $100 to $125 per week in illustrating novels and other works. He has been at the institution, as a pay patient, several times, and returned a few days ago to avail himself of the restraints of the Home. His work is sent to him while there, and he is content to remain, fearing to trust himself away from the Home.

While passing through the institution our reporter observed many patients who bore the impress of having become irreclaimable—men who had fallen so far under the influence of the potent poison as to be mere wrecks of humanity. These patients dare not trust themselves away from the Home, and not a few of them will sink prematurely into their graves.

The 173 patients treated at this institution during the past year were nearly all of the prison class, and strong hopes are entertained that a permanent reformation has been effected with the majority.

CONCLUSION.

From all the facts that could be obtained at this institution, it would appear that the reformation of drunkards was not only posible but highly probable, and the records of the Home bear out this assertion, that when the patient has not fallen to the deepest depths of degradation, he may be reclaimed under proper treatment, and be made a useful member of society.

Alex. H. Stephens' Views of Life—This World's Lack of Real Attractions to Him.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist, Jan. 20.

A few days ago we spent a day with Mr. STEPHENS. He is a close prisoner in his room, and, although the brain power still shines royally and with unabated force, his physical energies are very much prostrated. It will be a pleasure for our readers to know that his second and concluding volume on the *War Between the States* is very near completion. He read us samples from it, and, from them, we should judge that this second volume will prove much more entertaining to the general reader than the first, which necessarily contained a large amount of detail. Mr. STEPHENS' summing up of the characters of LINCOLN, STANTON and ANDREW JOHNSON is worthy of TACITUS.

The mail of last night brought us the Macon *Telegraph & Messenger*, from which we extract the following pathetic and noble letter. It will be read with emotion everywhere, and the hearts of true Georgians will fervently pray that God's best blessing shall descend upon the head of the good, great man at Crawfordville. Mr. STEPHENS writes:

"I am a little better than I have been; I am able to sit up, read and write a little; but I cannot walk, or even stand, without assistance. Please accept my thanks for the interest you manifest in my well-being, both physical and spiritual. Be assured I am perfectly resigned to the will of God in all my afflictions. I endeavor, with the patience of Job, to bear whatever awaits me under His dispensations, and with a full faith in His mercy, through the atoning mediation of the Redeemer; and also further, with a firm belief that 'all things work together for the good of those who love God' and put their trust in Him.

A leading object with me for years—indeed from early youth—has been so to live, so to conduct myself in all things, so to discharge, by the assistance of Divine Grace, all the duties of this probationary term as to be ready to leave this sphere of existence for another, a brighter and a better one, whenever the summons for my departure may come. This world, however much I may have been engaged in its active scenes during my day, has never had any real attractions for me. I have, it is true, taken a deep interest in them, but at all times more from a sense of duty than from any other consideration.

I now feel a deep interest in what is going on in our State, and in reply to your inquiry on this subject, all I can say is, that if I utter no word to the public, and take no part, even feeble as I am, it is only because I do not see that anything I could say or do could possibly effect any good. God, in His infinite mercy, only knows what is to become of this country and its institutions.

I can say no more now, except to repeat my thanks for your letter, and return to you my best wishes, now and forever.

Yours, truly, ALEX. H. STEPHENS.

Bequest to the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin, Jan. 21.

The will of Mrs. NANCY CLARKE BACHE, widow of the late ALEX. DALLAS BACHE, was admitted to probate this afternoon. She bequeaths $5,000 to her nephew, HENRY WOOD BACHE, and in the event of his death unmarried, requests him to bequeath the amount to the National Academy of Sciences at Washington. She also directs that her house, No. 1,624 Chestnut-street, shall be sold and the net proceeds given to the National Academy of Sciences, to be held in trust, and the income to be applied to the prosecution of researches in physical and natural sciences, according to the direction of her husband. By a codicil the last bequest is somewhat modified. The executor is to sell the house, and pay $500, of the proceeds to HENRY WOOD BACHE for his own use, and then to invest $5,000 in good securities, to be held in trust, and the income to be paid to HENRY WOOD BACHE during his life. After his death the principal amount is to go to the Academy of Natural Sciences, for the purposes directed in the will.

The Funds of the Bank of Louisiana—General Beauregard's Action.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 17, 1870.

To the Editors of the New-Orleans Picayune:

GENTLEMEN: I notice in your issue of this afternoon the following statement in a communication from B. M. DAVIS, late President of the Bank of Louisiana, of this city:

"General BEAUREGARD seized the specie of et cetera in the Bank of Columbus, in Columbus, Ga., where I had deposited it, and carried it to Augusta, Ga., transferring it to the Confederate agent there."

I think Mr. DAVIS might have done me the justice to state at the same time, that this seizure was made in obedience to positive orders from the Confederate Government, which were communicated at the time, in writing, to those in charge of the money, by the staff officer who made the seizure. What became of that money after it was transferred to the Confederate agent at Augusta, Ga., who furnished the necessary receipts for the same, is beyond my knowledge or information. I remain yours, very truly,

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

CURRENT NOTES.

Cincinnati made 30,509,680 cigars last year.

Baltimore asks for the erection of a city morgue.

Some of the Boston papers, which at first ridiculed the idea that its Police force wants overhauling, are reluctantly admitting the fact.

Prince ARTHUR is expected to return to Montreal about the 10th of February, and thence to go to Ottawa, to be present at the opening of the session of Parliament.

RAPHAEL SEMMES has tried fighting, editing and lecturing and failed in all. His strong point lay in burning defenceless merchant vessels and running away.

The Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia has extended fraternal recognition to the recently-formed Grand Lodge of the Province of Quebec.

There are now living in Baltimore County, Md., five brothers, the youngest of whom is 73 and the eldest 87, who served in the same company in the war of 1812, and have never received a pension.

The Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of Texas has issued an address to the party, congratulating them upon the result of the election, which has placed the State in harmony with the National Government.

Governor MERRILL, of Iowa, has appointed Hon. ELIAS H. WILLIAMS, of Clayton County, Supreme Judge of that State. He is a native of Connecticut, a graduate of Yale, and has served for eight years as District Judge.

A drunken Spanish sailor, who was put into a cell with a negro in Charleston, S. C., a few nights ago, was so enraged that he made at him tooth and nail, and gnawed several huge pieces out of his face and neck before the unhappy negro could be torn from his clutches.

Canton wants to be the capital of Mississippi, but the Jackson papers contemptuously inquire if it would'nt be cheaper for the State to move Canton to Jackson. What a grand opportunity Washington has lost in not first suggesting that brilliant idea to St. Louis.

Western Governors and people are wondering why Governor HOFFMAN has deemed it necessary to notify them all that New-York has "repealed" its ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment. They never learned from him that the State had ratified it.

ALEXANDER D. KELLY, an old citizen of New-Orleans, who refused during the war to accept a high position in the Confederate Treasury Department, died on the 17th inst. He was an enterprising merchant, formerly very wealthy, but his fortune was swept away during the rebellion, which had his sympathies.

Boston, having shown no social courtesies to the officers of the *Miantonomah* and *Terror*, although nearly 600 of her citizens were hospitably entertained on board those vessels, recommends those officers to the people of Portland, Me., as gentlemen who reflect credit upon the American Navy.

Progress in New-Orleans! The city papers say that on Monday night last darkness brooded over the gambling houses on St. Charles-street; the transparencies were invisible, and the musical rattle of the balls, and the voice of the keno-keeper were silent. The law had been created to crush them, and the gamblers fled from the public places in which they had flaunted their disreputable calling.

The Hornellsville (Steuben County) *Tribune* says that some of the farmers in that vicinity who gave their notes of $100 to the "Horse Rake Swindlers" nearly two years ago, have had the same returned to them without cost, the note holders not deeming it prudent to prosecute their claim further since the late decision in regard to "patent right notes" at the General Term held at Rochester.

Ohio papers report that Miss SARAH J. LYNDE, a young lady residing in Cicero, Hamilton County, in that State, went to the house of Mr. ROBERT JORDAN, about two hours before daylight, on the morning of the 14th inst., and knocked for admission. Mr. JORDAN, believing that burglars were attempting to enter, asked who was there, and hearing no reply, opened the door and discharged his gun, the ball from which took effect in the body of the girl, causing almost instant death.

California is appropriately inaugurating her silk manufacture by getting up two flags, each measuring thirty-six feet fly by twenty-one feet hoist, one being intended for the National Capitol and the other for that of the State. The quality is claimed to be equal to any manufactured in Lyons or elsewhere in Europe, and they are so far unique as being the first specimens of silk manufacture in the United States, made from cocoons raised here and carried through all the processes, from the feeding of the worm to the production of the completely finished silk.

The indomitable MYRA CLARK GAINES has published another card in the New-Orleans papers, in which she says: "For more than thirty-seven years, under unparalleled persecution, I have groped through light and shade for the discovery and recovery of my hidden inheritance—a small portion of which has been awarded me by the courts of my country against the combined influence of untold wealth and the most searching legal strategy. From the commencement of my struggles I have repeatedly offered to compromise upon the most liberal terms, but so far have realized barely enough to sustain myself and family."

A young lady in Baltimore having married against her father's will, he declared that she should never behold the face of her mother again, and as far as the life of the mother was concerned he kept his vow. Recently the mother sickened and died, and on Sunday last the daughter followed her remains to the grave. There, in the cemetery, she pleaded to look once more upon the face, but the inflexible father refused until the other mourners interfered and compelled him to permit the lid of the coffin to be raised. It was done for a moment, but a last kiss upon the pale, cold lips was heartlessly refused, and when the unmerciful clods had covered what was most dear to her in this world, the heart-broken daughter went tearfully back to her home.

The Richmond *Whig* finds that the continued exodus of the freedmen from Virginia, southward, is a consequence of the disadvantageous conditions to which the laborers were subjected at the close of the war. With impoverished lands, stock destroyed, implements worn out, and capital exhausted, the farmers were obliged to delay the payment of wages till the crop was sold, or to hire labor by giving it a share of the produce. The pay being slow and uncertain, the labor was inefficient, and no surplus was left for the improvement of the soil. Both employers and employed were thus dissatisfied, and the latter are taking the natural method of finding more congenial quarters. The *Whig* is of opinion that a solution of the difficulty is to be found in the introduction of fertilizers and labor-saving implements, for which a fresh influx of capital is indispensable.

Conviction of Two Murderers—They are Sentenced to Death.

From the Philadelphia Press.

HUNTINGDON, Jan. 21.—The trial of BOHNER and VAN BORDENBURG, the murderers of the Peightal family, was concluded on Tuesday, and resulted in a verdict of murder in the first degree with regard to both prisoners. The verdict was in strict accordance with the evidence, which fixed the terrible crime unerringly upon the two men.

It was understood that the murderers would be sentenced to-day, and the greatest anxiety was manifested by the people generally to be present. Long before the time of opening the Court, a vast crowd began to move towards the Court House, and the room was densely filled when BOHNER and VAN BORDENBURG were brought in. Judge TAYLOR soon afterwards arrived, and proceeded at once to pronounce sentence. On being asked if they had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon them, one of the prisoners, BOHNER, was silent; the other, VAN BORDENBURG, replied that he was not guilty, and knew nothing of the murder until he was arrested in Altoona, where he was informed of it. The Judge then recounted briefly the circumstances of the murder and the evidence against them, calling their attention to the horrible atrocity of the crime, the justice of the punishment to be inflicted, and the hopelessness of escape from it, concluding as follows:

"And now the sentence of the law and of this Court is, that you, the prisoners at the bar, GOTTLIEB BOHNER and ALBERT VAN BORDENBURG, be taken hence to the jail of Huntingdon County, whence you came, and thence to the place of execution, and that you there be hanged by the neck until you are dead; and may God, in his infinite compassion, have mercy on your souls."

The prisoners manifested but little feeling during the delivery of the sentence. At its conclusion they were removed to the jail, to await the day of execution, to be fixed by the Governor.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

A silver mine has been discovered in Carnavonshire, Wales.

The customs receipts for 1868, in Russia, amounted to 143,876,508 francs.

The King of Prussia has caused a medal to be struck to commemorate the war of 1866.

A movement is on foot for establishing a Zoölogical Society in Liverpool.

Dr. YONGE, who was formerly an assistant to Dr. ABERNETHY, died recently.

The Commercial Council of Berlin has decided that instruction shall be gratuitous in the commercial schools.

A festival is being organized in Paris in honor of the approaching centenary of BEETHOVEN.

The National Hospital for Diseases of the Heart, London, has had more than 23,000 patients.

The births in Paris, in 1868, numbered 55,002. The deaths were 45,890, and the marriages 18,508.

A verdict of wilful murder has been returned, by an intelligent English jury, against a dead man by the name of HUGGETT.

The pass of Mount St. Gothard is now impassable. The Mount Cenis route, *per contra*, has just been reopened for traffic.

The landlord or proprietor of the Hotel di Roma, in Rome, is no less a person than Cardinal ANTONELLI.

The Jewish population of Zemplin, Hungary, have to be protected by troops from the fanatical members of other persuasions.

Coffee cultivation is extending in Madras. There are about 14,000 acres of land taken up by European planters.

In the newly-elected Bavarian Chamber, the Catholic, or anti-Prussian Party, is in a majority of six—(80 to 74.)

France, Norway and Sweden have declined to accept the King of Prussia as a member of any Masonic lodge.

The Germans have undertaken, with the consent of the Turkish Government, to develop the postal system in the Ottoman Dominions.

The directory of London has attained the size of 2,364 pages, exclusive of 300 other pages devoted to advertisements.

Of the new Ministers in the French Cabinet, few are over 50. The youngest is the Marquis of TALHOUET, born in 1819.

The trigonometrical survey of England and Wales, on the scale of one inch to the mile, has been completed. It was commenced in the year 1791.

Miss LYDIA BECKER, being about to start a paper to be called *The Home*, *Fun* says that's just where woman's mission should begin—and end.

The Bible in Arabic has been printed in raised characters for the blind at Beyrout, and the first blind pupil in the East has learnt to read fluently in four months.

A pupil of Baron LIEBIG is stated to have discovered certain ethers which, when poured upon some chemical compounds, produce, instantaneously, precious stones of all kinds.

The Emperor of Russia is a sufferer from the hereditary malady of hypochondriasis. He is gloomy, refuses food, and shuts himself up from all outer communication.

Count DE MONTALEMBERT calls the recent concessions of the Emperor examples of the "pacific and voluntary renunciation of personal power without example in history."

The native Government of Burmah, finding the course of education undertaken by the British authorities too slow, have established schools of their own.

DE LESSEPS would have been Duke of Suez some weeks ago, only he made a remark which was offensive to the Empress, and, his friends say, Suezidal.

The number of English wrecks in 1869 was 2,750. There were a greater number of heavy losses than have been known for the last twenty years. The loss of the gold ships alone amounts to nearly £600,000.

The City of Paris consumed in 1868, among other items, poultry and game to the amount of 27,782,159 francs; butter, 21,830,265 francs; eggs, 17,045,013 francs; meat of all kinds, 225,624,064 kilogrammes.

The Legislative Council of Natal has granted a concession of three million acres of land, and an annual subsidy of £40,000 for the purposes of colonization and railway extension in that Province.

The gallery of paintings by the old masters, now in possession of the Prince DEMIDOFF, will be sold in Paris during the present month. The value of the collection is estimated at 10,000,000 francs.

During last year 122 persons were killed by horses and vehicles in London. As 200 deaths were anticipated, the Registrar-General remarks: "There is, we may hope, some improvement."

The *Evening Citizen*, of Glasgow, calls attention to the fact that every morning the Chief Constable finds it necessary to issue a printed official list of articles stolen within the bounds of his district on the preceding night.

A new variety of Chinchona, yielding a larger per centage of quinine than any species yet analyzed, has been discovered by Mr. BROUGHTON the quinologist to the Madras Government.

The Chinese were terribly disappointed on discovering that instead of being ten feet high, and having three eyes, the Duke of EDINBURGH possessed no advantages of height and vision than those enjoyed by ordinary mortals.

The lives of 786 persons were saved by the lifeboats of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution in England, last year. Twenty-eight vessels were saved from destruction, and 300 more lives saved by fishing boats.

A Roman Catholic priest, in England, was fined 5s. for assaulting a member of his congregation. The assault was committed by the defendant in ejecting the complainant from the chapel, because after having paid only 2d., he had taken a seat for which 3d. was the charge.

There are thirty-one daily political papers in Paris. The largest circulations during December were those of the *Marseillaise*, 70,000, and the *National*, 65,000; the smallest that of the *Pays* which averages 2,000. The weekly press of Paris boasts three financial prints, four illustrated journals, and nineteen comic papers.

The Papal authorities, failing to suppress obnoxious operas, have resolved to try and alter them so as to make them harmonize with Romish ideas. *Ernani*, in the "Huguenots," is to be killed off by wicked Protestant heretics. *Faust* is to be a chemist, and *Mephistopheles* a doctor.

It is proposed to establish in Paris forty stations, at which a medical man should be in constant attendance during the night, and be charged with the gratuitous attendance of all urgent cases. The cost of sustaining this medical night force would fall either upon the Imperial or municipal Government.

The Russian Government, according to the Vienna *Wanderer*, intends to demand from the Chinese Embassy that its subjects shall have the right of trading in every part of the Celestial Empire, and that Russia shall be empowered to send Consuls to every considerable town in China.

The *Tamboff Gazette* (Russia) publishes the following under the head of "Court News": "Yesterday his Imperial Majesty deigned to wake at 7 A. M., and after a frugal breakfast, was graciously pleased to go for a bear hunt. On entering the wood with his suite, a bear, moved apparently by a happy instinct to recreate the mind of the father of our holy Russia, immediately came to the spot where His Majesty had posted himself. Paralyzed at the sight of the ruler of millions of beings who idolize him, the bear stood still, and it was observed that instead of the fierce aspect by which this savage animal is usually characterized, his countenance bore an expression of blissful anticipation, as if he were looking forward, like a loyal subject, to the happiness of being put to death by his gracious sovereign. On returning from the chase, his Majesty caught cold; but the usual remedies having been applied to him, he deigned to feel better. He then went to bed, and next morning he was graciously pleased to be quite well."

The Earthquake in Mississippi.

From the Natchez Democrat, Jan. 11.

We learn from several persons that about 5 A. M., on Sunday, a shock of an earthquake was distinctly felt here. Beds were shaken, windows rattled, and a sound as of a heavy body falling to the earth was heard. A peculiar undulatory motion was perceptible for a moment. In these days of earthquakes, we are prone to fear that Natchez has been visited by a slight shock which may be the precursor of a more formidable one. However, it may prove to have been only a tremendous land slide, as our city has of late been visited by an interesting series of them.

Since writing the above, we learn from a gentleman who has just returned from the neighborhood of Sicily Island, La., that the shock was distinctly felt by himself and a neighbor, each distant about three miles from the other.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JAN. 23, 1870.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

(F For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The trial of ROCHEFORT was concluded yesterday and resulted in his conviction. He was sentenced to an imprisonment of six months, a fine of 3,000 francs and a deprivation of his political rights, although he still remains a Deputy.

About 3,500 troops have arrived at Le Creusot, for the purpose of preventing disorder arising among the workmen engaged in the strike.

In the Ecumenical Council the Archbishop of Paris, on Wednesday, delivered a discourse which is said to have been "full of moderation and wisdom," and for which he was congratulated by many of the fathers. A petition against the excesses of laymen has been numerously signed by the clergy present.

The exposition of Roman arts is to be opened on the 15th of next month, and articles will be received until the 2d.

Advices received in London from BAKER'S Expedition up to Jan. 1, are to the effect that the party had arrived at the head waters of the Nile, and were all in good health.

The London *Times* of yesterday, in discussing the French Commercial Treaty, demonstrates from it the necessity of absolute free trade.

Hon. JOHN ROSS, late Minister of Finance of the Dominion, but now of London, has been knighted by the Queen.

CONGRESS.

The Senate was not in session yesterday. In the House the day was devoted to a general discussion on the State of the Union in Committee of the Whole. About fifty members were present. Mr. STORES opened the debate with a speech on Tennessee politics and the standing of Governor SENTER. He was followed by Mr. MOORE, of Illinois, in favor of the removal of the capital westward. Mr. KERR spoke at length, arraigning the Republican Party for a maladministration of public affairs. Mr. LOGAN addressed the Committee on the capital removal, and Mr. BECK made a speech strongly advocating economy in public expenditures and a reduction of the tax on the producing interest of the country. The latter discussed at length the currency and financial questions, and attacked the national banking system, terming it a "swindle." Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, followed in reply to Messrs. MOORE and LOGAN, speaking against the removal of the capital. At 4:20 P. M. the Committee rose and the House adjourned till Monday.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Assembly yesterday but little business was transacted. A resolution was adopted instructing the Canal Commissioners to investigate the affairs of the Hudson River Bridge Company and ascertain whether more than ten per cent. on the capital stock had been received. Also, a resolution requiring the Metropolitan Police Commissioners to report the amount of fines collected from patrolmen in New-York, and what was done with them. A preamble and resolutions were offered by Mr. LITTLEJOHN, requesting the Senators and Congressmen of this State to use their influence to reduce the pay of Congressmen from $6,000 to $5,000; also, to reduce the mileage allowance and to abolish the franking system. The bill authorizing the construction of the new gas works in this City, to supply gas above Seventy-ninth-street, passed to a third reading, the clause making the right exclusive being stricken out. The bill giving increased compensation to clerks in the State Department was put upon its final passage and lost; then again reconsidered and finally tabled. The Assembly adjourned until Monday morning. The Senate was not in session.

GENERAL.

The United States ship-of-war *Jamestown*, seventy-seven days from the Fiji Islands, has arrived at San Francisco, bringing the following intelligence: Large numbers of English settlers from Australia and New-Zealand are constantly arriving to engage in the raising of Sea Island cotton, which, owing to the quality of the soil, is said to be most profitable. A petition has been extensively signed by the Islanders and forwarded to Washington, asking the United States to assume the protectorate of the islands, 154 in number, of which sixty-five are inhabited. About fifty Americans are now settled there.

A dispatch from Pembina of the 10th inst., by the way of St. Cloud, Minn., on the 21st, contains an article from the *New Nation*, the organ of the insurgents in the Red River country, published at Fort Garry. The article goes on to state the causes which led to the present state of affairs, and closes by advocating "independence for the people as a present cure for public ills," with prospective annexation to the United States.

GEORGE D. PRENTICE died yesterday morning at the residence of his son, nine miles from Louisville. His funeral will take place to-morrow.

CHARLES LEFFARUND was arrested at St. Louis on Friday for the alleged murder of CHARLES GLIESING, near Belleville, Ill., in September last.

A grand review of the volunteers is to take place in Havana to-day in honor of ex-Secretary SEWARD.

The Board of Officers now sitting in Atlanta, Ga., to investigate the qualifications of members of the Legislature, it was expected, would conclude their labor last night. General TERRY had written a letter in reply to the application of Democratic members to have the question of eligibility submitted to the State Supreme Court. He declines to accede to the request.

Two more extradition cases are now before the Canada Courts. J. G. ROBINSON, charged with arson in Massachusetts, was yesterday committed at Toronto, and the Sheriff of Niagara County is in that city waiting for papers from Ottawa for the extradition of IRA GOULD, charged with forgery.

A dispatch from Ottawa, Canada, states that the Council refuses to allow the Ontario Supply bill, on the ground of its conflicting with certain provisions of the Union act. In consequence an extra session of the Legislature will probably be called to amend the act.

Judge FIELD, in the Criminal Court, yesterday, at Washington, passed judgment on the Baltimore and Ohio Railway Company. Fines to the amount of $3,000 are imposed, and the Company is required to remove the railroad obstructions now in the streets of the city and to fill up the excavations.

The dryhouse attached to the wadding mill of PLATT & SONS, near Chatham, this State, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. There was a large quantity of cotton in the building, all of which was consumed. Loss $10,000; insured.

ELIZA P. BUCKLEY, who sued the St. Louis *Republican* for libel, laying her damages at $50,000, has recovered $5,000. The jury in the case rendered a verdict yesterday, after being out since Thursday.

CALDWELL, who was arrested at Toronto, Canada, on Friday, on a warrant sworn out by the United States Consul at that place, was brought before the Police Magistrate yesterday morning, and remanded until to-morrow.

JAY GOULD and JAMES FISK, Jr., were yesterday examined by the Committee investigating the Gold Conspiracy at Washington. FISK also made his appearance on the floor of the House during the day.

LOCAL.

The German Republican Central Committee of this City reorganized for the ensuing year on Friday evening by electing new members.

The General Committee of the German-American School Association of this City, reorganized for the present year last night, by electing new officers.

An accident occurred on the Long Island Railroad yesterday morning, which came near resulting in a serious loss of life. As it was two persons were injured and 150 badly frightened.

The first weekly service in the new Synagogue Temple Israel, Brooklyn, took place yesterday. Rev. Dr. SAMUEL ADLER, of this City, delivered a discourse on "Jewish Reform."

A delegation of carmen called on the Collector yesterday, and presented a petition signed by many leading merchants, for a repeal of his late cartage order. Mr. GRINNELL received the delegation, but laid down his policy in such emphatic terms that the carmen were obliged to withdraw somewhat discomfited.

Railway Problems.

Few blows more direct and powerful have been dealt, of late, in public discussion, to the vicious and monstrous subsidy system in constructing railroads than the paper which Mr. CHARLES F. ADAMS, Jr., contributes to the current number of the *North American Review*. It is a direct blow, because it deals with names and figures, not with generalities; it is a powerful blow, because it thoroughly exposes the intrigues of past, the iniquities of present and the perils of future legislative manipulation. The evil, too, is one that afflicts alike national and State legislation. When, for example, we are told that during the twenty-six working days of the session of Congress last Spring, no less than twenty-three bills were introduced into the Senate for aiding railroads that unaided private capital shrank from building, we may appreciate the extent of this evil When we learn that this modest array of bills proposed to construct over fourteen thousand miles of road, and to appropriate for the purpose more than two hundred and twenty-four millions of acres of the public domain, or more than one-half of the territory now unoccupied, we may concede that it was a pretty good month's work for the subsidy beggars. Nor was that all, since three out of these twenty-three bills additionally asked the Government to become responsible for the interest on more than one hundred and sixteen millions of money indebtedness—an annual charge of nigh upon seven millions of dollars.

Thus the Pacific Railroad, once admitted to be an exceptional case, is now sought to be turned into a precedent which, if established, would in a trice swallow the public lands and swamp the public Treasury. And the same is true of the various States—of Massachusetts, for example, where "the exception of 1830 is the rule of 1869," and where the interference of the State to aid the construction of a line to connect Boston with Albany and the West by taking 10,000 shares of stock, has been successfully used by other lines, existing and prospective, to draw the State into an expenditure of thirteen millions thus far, while it will be lucky to get out of the matter with twice that outlay. Mr. ADAMS well says, that if the National Government goes on for twenty years at simply the same rate and in the same path as Massachusetts, by the year 1890 it will be involved in the affairs of railroad corporations, two-thirds of them insolvent, to the extent of six hundred million dollars; and that it will have to complete and manage "the most hopelessly bankrupt and unpromising roads," while by that time, with subsidy jobbing in full sweep, "the moral condition of the Government will have become unendurable." For, besides the question of money, there is a great question of morals, considering the enormous power and patronage of railroads, the sums they lavish on legislation and the lobbying and log-rolling to which so many of them resort in buying or bullying their schemes to success.

But, vast as is the subsidy question, the question of railway consolidations is, in Mr. ADAMS's view, still more important. And this, too, connects itself with the Pacific Railway problem, because every prominent road in the East, we are told, has been hard at work securing, through consolidation, perpetual leases, or close contracts, a connection with the single trunk road. There are four of these great roads, leading to the four Atlantic seaports. The New-York Central, composed, but seventeen years ago, of ten distinct and independent links, now controls within the limits of our State alone 974 miles of track, represented by $135,000,000 of paper securities. Beyond the State, the Central influences other roads West and South, so as to make its substantial control according to Mr. ADAMS, "nearly 5,000 miles of track and more than $300,000,000 of capital." Then we have the Erie Railway—described as "a number of bankrupt roads bolstering each other up, and trying to produce strength out of a united weakness"—the Pennsylvania Central, whose consolidations of control are estimated at 2,700 miles and $160,000,000; the Baltimore and Ohio, and so on.

Now since, thirty years ago, no corporation in the country not political ever controlled more than five millions of capital, and the largest gross income of any railroad company was half a million, it is easy to see what apprehensions are properly excited by these monstrous growths of corporate power. The great number of employes in these railroad corporations is another subject for reflection; and to us, who saw, the other day, the "Erie and Susquehanna war" to mean no idle metaphor, but the concentration of thousands of armed followers, the reflection is a grave one.

All that can well be said, however, on this subject, as on that of subsidies, is that, knowing well the tendency, and surely forecasting the result, we must throw the weight of public opinion against the efforts to combine and consolidate. The day may come when the Railroad King will be a figure compared with which CALEB CUSHING's "man on horseback" will sink into nothingness, and will represent a power to be likened only to that of Church or Empire in their palmiest days of boundless dominion. We have sometimes heard the possibility discussed of carrying consolidation to the extent of making one railway corporation control all the rest. In that case it is clear that a single powerful man could have at command a treasury representing two billions of money and apportioning their means of livelihood to half a million of men. It is no chimera which Mr. ADAMS creates,—it is rather the tracing of actually working causes to their probable effects. What counteracting causes will in their turn be set at work remains to be seen.

A Day in the City Courts.

Has the reader ever improved his mind by visiting the law Courts in this City? If not, his education is incomplete. He knows nothing of the blessed principles of justice. He does not understand the power of the emotions. One's knowledge of human nature is enlarged, and a sense of reverence creeps over us, as we observe the ministers of the blind goddess performing their solemn duties. Moreover, a man who is in the habit of attending the Courts in New-York must necessarily be of a merciful and forgiving disposition. He beholds the gentler qualities exercised every day, especially towards criminals of the deepest dye. In some Courts he will find social outcasts on terms of affectionate intimacy with the Judge. Then, if he wants a lesson in humility, how can he do better than go for it to a certain Court, where the Judge will go out and "take a drink" with almost anybody that asks him? There is no pride in that. Or, if the visitor desires to see a model of steadfastness in friendship, he has only to sit at the feet of the Judge who makes it his principal boast that he is always ready to pronounce a decision in favor of his personal acquaintance. If the idle man is not in search of moral lessons, but merely wishes to be amused, we confidently recommend him to try the law Courts in preference to most of the theatres. Suppose we take only one day—last Friday—as offering a taste of the entertainment likely to be set before him. We will confine ourselves to a couple of Courts, and see what incidents occurred in the course of an hour or two.

First, we will go to the Court of General Sessions, where a woman is on her trial for killing a man. Her name is ELLEN REBECCA UTT, and one day she took it in her head to stab the brother of a person with whom she was living. There had been a quarrel, and "ELLEN," as the Judge called her—and why should we be more particular than the Judge?—settled the little difference by killing her friend. She was indicted for murder, but the jury took a merciful view of her case, and found her guilty of manslaughter in the third degree. Then her counsel put in a plea for more mercy. Perhaps some of our readers who have kept an eye upon the law Courts know what sort of a speech it was. "Your Honor, my client is a woman. That ought to be enough to exculpate her from this charge. Women are claiming their rights—but still their sex must be taken in mitigation of any offence they commit, and plead specially for them when they get into an ugly scrape of this kind. But besides that, your Honor, this woman was without a stain upon her character until she killed a man. I can't deny that she is a married woman, and that she was lately living with a certain man who is not her husband—but these are trifles. We wont mention them. My client is a philosopher, and acts up to her principles. If these considerations do not move you to compassion, allow me to direct your particular and respectful attention to the 'nursing infant of but a few months at her breast.' If that is not enough, look at that curly-headed girl in the back part of the Court room—another child of my client's. I may likewise mention that she has still another child. Now, is a woman with three children a proper object to punish, even if she does commit a murder?"

We do not say that this was word for word the speech of the able advocate, but we have only taken the liberty to paraphrase it. What happened when the Judge heard this beautiful appeal? Of course the first thing he did was to shed a tear. Then in a mild voice he called upon Mrs. UTT to receive her sentence. He could give her four years, he told her. But he had heard that she had "a little prattling child some four years old." For the sake of the said prattler he would only sentence her to a year's imprisonment—and no one can reasonably expect to kill a man for less than that. It is cheaper than stealing watches. "ELLEN," continued the Judge, in a strain which would have drawn "iron tears down PLUTO's cheek," "ELLEN, when you shall have (sic) left the prison walls and once more return to the world, should you ever be tempted to do wrong, clasp that little child tenderly to your bosom, nestle it closely to your heart, look into that babe's innocent little face, and"—we can transcribe no more. The man who can read these agonizing sentences unmoved must have no heart or bosom to clasp a little child to. It is like one of those beautiful speeches in a play which make everybody cry. The actor utters it in a broken voice, and out come all the handkerchiefs and smelling bottles. ELLEN goes to spend a few months in prison, and as for the poor fellow whom she dispatched to another world—why waste a thought on him? Will one man ever be missed in this great country?

Let us wipe our eyes and go to the Tombs Police Court. There a Magistrate is sitting to punish drunkards and other worthless vagabonds. Presently there enters a man whom he, the Justice, recognizes. The stranger applies in a confident tone for the release of some friend of his who has been committed to prison for intoxication. The Magistrate, we are proud to say, scorns the attempt to tamper with the sacred principles of justice. "I will discharge no one," he says, "for a drunken politician." The applicant is evidently not used to a rebuff of this kind. When he goes into a Court his word is generally law—to the exclusion of all other law. The "drunken politician" puts on his hat in disgust. Magistrate orders an officer of the Court to remove it. Politician, much staggered by this treatment, remarks that things have greatly changed since the election. But in a little while the wife of drunkard No. 1 steps forward and pleads for her husband. Who can resist a woman's tears? Niobe once more looks at Justice, and the bandage drops from her eyes. The Magistrate who was inflexible to the politician was as wax in the hands of one of our future masters. He let the drunkard go without a word.

There is an instructive moral to be derived from these stories, or we should never have repeated them on Sunday. In the first place, a baby is a good thing to take into Court when we happen to be standing in a felon's dock charged with murder. Failing the baby, a "weepist"—if we may borrow a horrible word for a moment—ought to be part of the stock in trade of every man who breaks the laws. A crying wife is a most useful addition to the household, and to the drunkard she is generally not much more expensive than a crying doll, because he takes good care not to support her. There are, in short, three influences which are seldom brought to bear upon our City Judges in vain—political influence, a woman's tears, and the cup of friendship; the last may be filled with wine, or with something more substantial, according to the importance of the suit involved. These simple lessons are well worth spending a day in the Courts of law to learn. Never mind the lawyers. They are useless. Go straight to the Judge, especially if you are a woman, or a "leviathan" speculator, and the chances are that you will come out of your little difficulty as easily as "ELLEN" did out of her's.

The War of the Future in Europe.

The strife of dynasties in the Old World is becoming a thing of the past. As the people rise to their natural altitude of self-government, thrones become of little account in the chapter of history. But just as the struggle of crowns and mercenaries seems doomed to follow the other wrecks of feudalism, a war more deadly and dangerous still is being nourished in the very heart of European civilization, as it to mock the expectation of ever attaining to a reign of universal peace. It dogs the steps of progress, and paralyzes the hand of industry,—it is the war between the laborer and the employer. No sooner has the industry of a country been reduced to system and organization than the rival forces begin to combine and prepare for a test of strength. Their intervals of peace are but fits of sullen acquiescence, and they never understand each other so thoroughly as when engaged in open fight.

The question is one of the most serious that looms in the future of European society. The commonplaces of social ethics, as to mutual forbearance, brotherly sympathy and the rest, are as powerless against such a struggle as a bucket of water against a huge conflagration. It will develop into a conflict of classes and be fought out to the bitter end unless a force be discovered to bring the two together, as powerful as that which is now driving them asunder. Their interests are identical, and yet they are opposed, and this diversity must be reconciled before their hostility can be averted. In spite of the manifold absurdities and mistakes of trades' unions, there can be no question as to their resting on a perfectly legitimate basis. One of the greatest of living economists has admitted that the relations between labor and capital are not covered by the ordinary laws of supply and demand. The fiction of a wages fund whose amount at any given period regulates the total remuneration of labor, has been abandoned by its author. Apart from combination, labor has no rights which are not at the mercy of the capitalist. On the other hand, it cannot be too steadily kept in mind, that while a certain proportion of profits can be made to contribute to wages, it will only be such a proportion as will leave inducement enough to prevent capital from migrating to other employments. There are, unfortunately, too many examples of labor combinations killing the goose that lays the golden eggs, to lead us to expect that opposing forces will always prevent them from going too far.

It seems a comfortable enough theory that harmonious progress will be possible, in spite of influences that act different ways, just as planetary movement is generated by centrifugal and centripetal attraction. In point of fact, a balance of power is scarcely possible. Once labor is fairly organized it becomes too strong for capital, and can only be defeated by a process that is mutually suicidal. Under the present conditions we see no prospect of anything but a perpetually recurrent strife, allayed in one country only to break out in another, and meanwhile sowing the seeds of a warfare more radical and irreconcilable still. The relations between labor and capital must be reconstituted. The workman must feel that in fact, as well as in theory, he is interested in the prosperity of his employer. His work must be made to assume to him the interest which every man feels in what is really his own business. His capacity and industry must be allowed to earn their appropriate reward, not by being forced down to the mediocrity of his inferiors, but by being enabled to participate directly in their fruits. Both employers and employed must, in fact, attain the ideal of intelligent, productive coöperation—an ideal which at the present moment is as far from the conception of trades' unions as it is from that of the majority of capitalists.

Our own country, by presenting a boundless field for the development of individual energy, and an unlimited fertility of resource in the productive application of capital, is only in a very limited degree subject to the dangers which at present menace older civilizations. For them, however, the question is of the most pressing importance, though it may require many more such warnings as the one now pending at Creusot to compel that serious and candid attention which it demands.

Toy Wives.

What has become of the old-fashioned helpmate? Or, perhaps—since cherished and wonder-striking specimens still linger here and there around us—we should rather say what is becoming of her? The notion appears to be slowly but surely gaining ground that for woman in her conjugal relation to help man is an absurd and exploded fallacy. "If I cannot be allowed to pet my wife," said a backsliding reformer in the Woman's Convention last week, "I shall not go for female enfranchisement." The observation is responsive to the notion we speak of. Women are to be pets, dolls, toys—creatures to be fondled, prettily dressed, played with—anything, in brief, but coworkers or helpmates to their husbands. There is always danger of exaggeration in the discussion of social topics; but it will hardly be said that we strain truth in affirming that, in our great cities at least, feminine responsibility in marriage is getting to be sadly attenuated, and that the fact augurs no good for the average domestic happiness of the future.

Young men complain on all sides that they are not rich enough to marry. When thought of at all, this is commonly attributed to the hard times; but there were hard times long ago, and people then married and were given in marriage in the Spring of their lives, before the freshness and gaiety of youth had departed and head and heart had alike grown gray in the struggle for gold. It was formerly thought that with health and strength one pair of hands could win bread for two—provided always thrift and cheerfulness abode in the home to take care of what was gained and impart the needful spirit to gain more. We have changed or are changing all that. More is expected nowadays from the man and less from the woman. A girl with any pretensions to beauty or family, looks, in marrying, to be maintained in luxury without physical effort of her own, and even those moral repayments which of yore were things of course—the tacit acknowledgments that brighten the fireside and smooth the rugged masculine path—are now, we fear, all too seldom regarded as obligatory. Instead of these the average husband is perhaps treated to a daily exposition of woman's wrongs, informed that man is her tyrant and enslaver, but that, thanks to Providence and Mr. JOHN STUART MILL, a year of deliverance is surely at hand.

We are not of the number who would turn a deaf ear to the reasonable complaints of the sex, or decline to revise legal or social usages that discriminate unfairly against them. But it is surely not without significance, at a period when the clamor is so loud for woman's rights, and so sharp in reprobation of her alleged slavery, that there should be so many useless wives, drones of women, who, whether as girls or mothers, seem to think—when they think at all—that their sex shields them from every responsibility, and that it is the business of men to fight the whole of the battle of life alone. It is no doubt true that this is in part the fault of the men. They want to "pet" their wives, to make babies of them, to array them in purple and fine linen, to see them dazzle the opera house and saloon with their silks and ermine and pearls and diamonds. Too busy to "dress" themselves, men have, in a fashion, assigned the monopoly to wives and daughters. The fact has tended to stimulate the greed of women for dress, and to augment their self-love while naturally weakening their powers of self-control and draining the purse of their husbands. The subject is one that admits of being estimated from many sides and discussed from different points of view; but there can be no harm at a period when so much is said about the rights of woman that are unjustly withheld by man in suggesting some slight consideration of the possible rights of man that are withheld by women. Whatever the result of such consideration with different thinkers, it will hardly be gainsaid that women ought to have duties in life whether they generally acknowledge and perform them or not; and that in this struggling century men have but a doubtful right to have, and women a still more questionable right to be, what we have stigmatized under the name of "Toy" Wives.

Our State Prisons.

The contest of opinion between those who look upon imprisonment as chiefly a reforming agency, and those who see in it a method of punishment only, is very far from ended, although the former have gained increased influence during the last few years. It is now pretty generally conceded that the prisons of this State are in an unsatisfactory condition both as to their management and their effect upon the future of released malefactors. Insurrections and escapes frequently occur; the methods of discipline and punishment of the refractory almost totally fail; the prisoner is invariably turned loose upon the world when his term expires with a character worse than when it began, and he is driven to fresh crimes because no provision is made by which he may be given a chance to begin life anew.

The two classes of reformers who study these facts give very different views of their cause. One assumes at once that there is a certain proportion of mankind which is inherently bad, and impossible to be made good, or fit to be trusted in any relation of life. For such, repression, and the utmost vigor, and even cruelty, appear the only safe methods in the opinion of the "naturally bad" theorists. There may be monsters here and there, and TRAUPMANN may be cited as an example, but it is another thing to charge humanity with so large a proportion of depravity because of these. At all events, society more generally prefers the humane view of the case, and to look upon much crime as the result of folly and weakness, and still more as committed by persons who would willingly enter upon a blameless life if they were given the chance. It has often been said that even "professional" thieves and other breakers of the law are not wholly enamored of their position, although the remark is more true of Europe than of this State, where politics very largely enters into the subject.

The Prison Association of New-York has, since 1845, labored to impress upon the public the theory of reformation with punishment, as opposed to punishment as the retribution demanded for crime. The report which it has just published enters into a timely statement of the existing evils in our State Prison system, and discusses the moral aspects of the case. For a period of twenty years the administration of our State Prisons has been—it is distinctly stated—a failure. The financial rather than the moral results have been considered paramount. The prison officials are political partisans, and the prisons themselves are not governed in the spirit which it was hoped would be exhibited. It is true that during past years changes have been made with the intention of bettering the opportunities for reformation among the prisoners. But even these have been imperfectly carried out. For instance, the law of 1869 prohibited the use of "the shower bath, the crucifix and the yoke and buck," while that of 1847 prohibited the use of the whip only. But no provision was made for enforcing discipline by other methods, and the consequences of the omission were at once seen in great disorder and rioting in the prisons.

The Association proposes, as a remedy for existing deficiencies, that an amendment to the State Constitution be submitted to the people, and it memorializes the Legislature with that view. The amendment suggested abolishes the present Inspectors of State Prisons entirely, and substitutes a Board of Managers of Prisons, consisting of five persons appointed by the Governor with the aid of the Senate. They are to hold office for ten years, and receive no payments, except for reasonable traveling and official expenses. The great merit of the plan, besides this feature of gratuitous service, is that it is based upon a principle of responsibility throughout. The Warden, Clerk, Physician and Chaplain will be appointed and removed where charges are established against them by the Managers, who in their turn can be removed by the Governor for misconduct or neglect. And as the Warden appoints and removes all minor officials at his pleasure, it follows that discipline which is impossible without actual power will be realized. Good as this proposed scheme is on its face, it is sure to be met with opposition. The reformers by whom it is framed would deprive the Governor of a slice of patronage, and office-seekers of three offices which are supposed be worth having. But the general sense of the State is with the Association, and when it is added that while, since 1847, the population of the State has increased about fifty-five per cent., the proportion of convicts has increased one hundred per cent., the urgency of the whole subject is sufficiently clear.

Appellative Oddities.

In this country, where, it has been calculated, a new village comes into existence every twenty-four hours, the designations by which embryo cities shall be known, deserve more consideration than they commonly receive. A place may be almost as much injured as man or dog by a bad name; its effect upon streets has been shown in this City, where renaming is frequently the first step from disrepute to respectability. The appellations of towns and cities, if originating from outsiders, are usually somewhat like nicknames; but most frequently they are chosen by the earlier inhabitants or property owners. Yet the latter class do not very frequently take the occasion for commemorating their own personal cognomens. Whether modesty, the jealousy of fellow-townsmen, or a sense of the fitness of things interferes, it is fortunate that but few attempt it. For even when improved by the possessive case and an additional word, the result is scarcely a success; though there may be those who admire Mann's Choice, Klutt's Tanyard, Hopkins' Turnout and Thompson's Flat.

The most noticeable feature about town names is the frequency with which some of them are repeated. There were once seventeen Washingtons in Pennsylvania. The Post Office Department remedied this matter very considerably, by refusing to recognize more than one place of the same name in a State; the rest had to be renamed. Thus there can now be only as many Post Office towns of one name in the United States as there are States and Territories; yet the use of certain names very nearly reaches that limit. It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that there is a dearth of town names, and a few are made to go a long way. Some, taken, perhaps, either from the Bible or from the mother country, may be repeated by the process related specifically of a citizen of Salem, Mass., who, moving from time to time, founded successively Salem, Ohio, Salem, Ind., and Salem, Iowa. An English lady of education declares that she was taught to pronounce Kentucky with an accent on the first syllable, including therein the letter t; the idea being conveyed that the word was in some way derived from the County of Kent, England; her instructors mentioning that the early colonists of America adopted in general the names of the places from which they had emigrated.

Leaving out of consideration the names repeated in the different States, the rest are neither numerous nor generally deserving of commendation. It is easy to believe that a town in this State now finds itself in trouble, having resolved to obtain for itself a new name not hitherto used. Certain villages, perhaps similarly at their wits' end, have struck upon Lucky Hit as a title. Nothing but sheer desperation could justify such designations as Big Shanties or Big Skin Creek; nor would anybody naturally prefer Skinquarter or Hornet's Nest as his Post Office address; nor care to speculate in town lots in Pig's Eye, Nigger Foot, or Skunk's Misery. The inhabitants of Beverly, Mass., who war wroth when it is called Beantown, may yet consider themselves more happy than the dwellers in Pumpkin Vine, Ga. A name may be too extensive; it is always unwise to add "City" to it; if a place is not yet a city, the title is incorrect; if it has become one, unnecessary. This busy age cannot spare time in recalling a Forks of Twelve Pole or a North River Meeting House.

Classic names sound queerly in America; yet some of them are popular. More than a score of Troys may have sheltered eloping Helens, and Spartas and Athens, reduplicated in almost equal number, may yet preserve Hellenic courage and culture. In the early part of this century a New-York State Surveyor jotted down in the public records names for the villages he had located in his maps. Having neglected to ascertain those in actual use, he selected short ones from LEMPRIERE'S *Classical Dictionary*. In this way New-York was provided with Ovid and Homer, Carthage and Ilion, Manlius and Cicero, Cato and Plato. Indian names recommend themselves by an appropriate originality, but comparatively few have the requisite qualifications as to sound, and some not otherwise objectionable have too many syllables. None but aboriginal ears can enjoy the astonishing cacophony of Shuqualak and Quonochontaug. As for mixtures of languages, no mercy should be shown to the wretch who compounded such conglomerates as Minneapolis and Tullytown.

The New Ports of Entry—Strange and Serious Charges.

The movement to make certain Western cities ports of entry ought to be able to rely on its own merits; for, in such a measure, if any clear advantage to the country can be shown, probably the Western importers combined are strong enough to carry a bill for the purpose through Congress. But we find these importers relying, in their present efforts, not only on the quantities of foreign goods they buy, but on charges of existing theft and fraud. "How Cincinnati merchants are robbed—actual instances of fraud—whole cases of valuable silks stolen—no redress can be obtained:"—such are the somewhat startling head lines with which the Cincinnati *Chronicle* prefaces a catalogue of public accusations which cannot be left without some comment and answer.

We are told, for example, of the firm of JOHN SHILLITO & Co., being "robbed of silks." That house had imported, it would seem, twelve or fifteen cases of valuable silks, among which were three or four cases of black silks, the balance being peculiar shades, which could easily be identified. "In the New-York Custom House," says the *Chronicle*, "these cases were deliberately robbed of all the black silks which could not be identified, and the cases reached here depleted of their goods." A second example is of cases of hosiery which "were robbed and came to this city short of their contents, and in one instance completely emptied." Another series of complaints of the same nature is directed against the Baltimore Custom House. Still others relate to the alleged "extortionate charges and delays of the New-York officials," which "compel us to have all our foreign importations made via Montreal and Portland at much greater expense." A china and glassware house complains of breakage, and "abstraction of pieces of valuable sets which it is impossible to replace." A hatter complains that some of his hats are "mussed" and others missed. Another importer says:

"Still another, and to us very costly grievance, is the careless and destructive repacking of goods examined in the Appraiser's Department. We give special instructions to have our goods well packed, and seldom receive any in a broken condition, if left undisturbed. But we never receive a case from the Appraiser's Department but that the wares contained therein are damaged to a greater or less extent, often entailing upon us considerable loss for which we have no relief. We are prevented from bonding our goods through to Cincinnati by the outrageously high charges of the Baltimore and New-York warehouses and cartmen, and are therefore obliged to have the business transacted at these places."

We think it will be admitted from this array, that we have given a fair representation to the complaints of our Cincinnati friends. In return, they must admit that here are collected a great many incidents and accidents which might conceivably happen even if Cincinnati were a port of entry, and that they lump together, also, all the various handlings—not only official, but private—from the packer's on the other side of the water to the consignee's on this side. There are, however, undoubtedly instances in which grievances would be redressed by the consignees being able to make their claims for refunding duties sooner, had they resided at a port of entry. In any case, the result of these complaints, which have been laid before the Congressional Committee now investigating the subject, will probably be to bring the evils alleged under sharper scrutiny, and so help New-York and Baltimore, as well as the Western cities.

Prince ARTHUR PATRICK, &c., shows much good sense in discarding a good deal of what the people of the old Continent have always attributed—and, indeed, with some show of justice—to the Princes of the English royal family. In Canada he fell easily into the ways of a mere gentleman, and should be allowed to "behave as such" here also—as he would evidently be glad to do, if our people would only be so good as to let him. It is curious enough to consider that in no part of the world would a Prince cause such a flurry of curiosity as in this country of Republicans and Democrats par excellence—which is a fact for the philosophers to explain. No doubt the curiosity has much good nature in it; but it looks ridiculous when people carry it to excess—as the foreigners say we carry everything.

Puck's supernatural feat of putting "a girdle round about the earth in forty minutes" appears to be fast coming within the scope of possibility. The Great Eastern, about whose safety apprehensions were beginning to be felt, is at present on her voyage in Bombay with a cable, which is to connect that point with Suez, and which, in connection with another line from Falmouth to Gibraltar, will institute an uninterrupted communication between Great Britain and her Indian possessions. Companies are being formed to carry the wires by way of Singapore to Australia and China, so that the completion of

the plans of the California projectors is only needed to bridge the Pacific, and so afford an early prospect of making the circle complete.

We cannot read the signs in France. There is something in them that recalls the story of the old Chaldean King—how he made a feast, and how there came the finger of a man's hand and wrote over the candlestick, and how his countenance was changed and his joints were loosened, and how the prophet read the words that were written, and how his prisoner was honored with garments of scarlet and chains of gold, and exalted to be the third ruler of the kingdom. "In that night was Belshazzar, the King of the Chaldeans, slain." The Emperor has been troubled by the signs in France, and has found a Minister and prophet among his Liberal antagonists. He still reigns, and OLLIVIER is Minister; but the signs are those of commotion and disaster, and we fear that the dynasty is falling. We have no faith in Napoleonism. It belongs to the time of CHARLEMAGNE.

Mr. KIERNAN, in the Assembly, has made a beginning of what will yet, no doubt, prove a vast improvement for New-York—the fringing of this great commercial City with a circuit of wharves, piers and basins, constructed of stone and other durable material. While our Metropolis must always endure the disadvantage of small room on land, it has spaces and capabilities on the water edges which could make it the first city of ships in the world. There are up-town lots on both sides which offer sites for docks to rival those of Liverpool; and when those are used up, as they probably will be, there is the convenient circuit of Governor's Island which may be notched with basins and docks all round. The proposed Commission will have a grand task before it, and any plans decided on should be on a large and liberal scale, worthy of the maritime future of New-York and its estuary.

The issue between the Pope and the Bishops in opposition appears now to have come to a point. Warned by the fate of the remonstrance presented by their Gallican brethren, the Germans have evidently resolved upon action as the only effective line of defence. According to the latest telegram they have resolved to make a formal demand that the dignity and influence of the Episcopate be fully sustained in counting its votes at the deliberations of the Council. Should the Holy See determine to place the head of an extensive diocese on the same footing as the superior of a monastic foundation, the German prelates have resolved to secede in a body. The settlement of a point so important must afford the key to the further proceedings of the Council.

This mining, and canaling, and tunneling age finds the old explosive powers of gunpowder too "slow," and so invents nitro-glycerine, a thing of greater energy. But the latter seems now about to give way before another "shape of power" called *dualin*—perhaps because it is twice as strong as any of the others. The Springfield *Republican* says that VON SCHELIKA and VON DITMAR, two Prussian officers, are employing it successfully in the Hoosac Tunnel, that it is stronger than nitro-glycerine and safer than gunpowder, and that Mr. SHANLY, the contractor, has begun to use it. The thing is evidently "a tearer," capable of doing good service in a variety of works; and, while waiting till the Darien ridges are ready to be operated on, we venture to suggest that this dualin may be a good thing to put on the Hog's Back and the other obstinate boulders of Hell Gate.

Mr. SAMUELSON, an English writer who is well known as the advocate of technical education for workingmen, has just published a volume on the social and educational institutions of German artisans. The arrangements of the Workmen's Institute at Munich are detailed at considerable length. They embrace the renting of a handsome house, which yields the advantage of a club and of an educational institute. It contains a refreshment room, a gymnasium, a billiard room, a library of 1,500 volumes, and rooms devoted to classes for instruction in languages, science and music. The classes are well attended, and the educational advantages of the institution highly appreciated. It also embraces a sick club, a savings bank, and a department which subscribes to the German Emigration Society. In common with other similar institutions, it also supports a periodical devoted to the technical instruction of artisans. In the contents of a single number of this publication we find a chapter in the history of cabinet making, a series of designs for architectural ornaments, for castings, mosaics, stone and wood carving, with sundry working designs for various descriptions of cabinet work.

The action of Louisiana in repealing the Gambling License law has scarcely been noticed so generally as it deserves. And yet it is a reform which not only required some courage, but would at one time have seemed impossible. The effect of the repeal is at once apparent. To the surprise of many, the proprietors of the New-Orleans gaming houses at once closed their doors. It is said that some of them were not sorry to find a decent excuse—decent, that is, in the eyes of their customers—for leaving a business which was carried on frequently at great personal risk. At all events, the city is now much changed as to its night aspect, for the glittering allurements of its principal street are banished. The example might be well followed elsewhere, but that is perhaps asking too much. Still, the fact that one bold stroke has succeeded is something; some day another may be dealt here, if only for the sake of proving what can be done, if we but choose to do it.

The conflicting accounts regarding the Suez Canal will of course become settled in time by definite official figures regarding the actual experience of a large number of vessels in using it. But it is just to say that, from the outset, public opinion in England received a strong "set" against it from the incredulity of prominent men. One of the STEPHENSONS, the distinguished engineers, declared, many years ago, that as a highway of commerce the canal would be a failure; and this he did, not from any general or indefinite purpose, but with the express intent to dissuade his countrymen from investing capital in any such scheme. This opinion, reinforced by that of some other engineers, undoubtedly biased popular judgment, and led many people to believe that the canal would be a "useless ditch." We are yet to see how far this opinion was erroneous; but meanwhile, it should seem rather to be quite as much the approaches to the canal as the canal itself which is likely to drive off traffic—and traffic, or use, is, after all, the simple measure of the canal's success. The route through the Mediterranean, and above all through the Red Sea, is instinctively shunned by sailing vessels used to the winds they meet in doubling the Cape, and doubtful of the delays they might experience in the other case. But with light-draught steamers the matter is, of course, otherwise. For the sake of the impetus it will give to the Darien Canal project, it is to be hoped that the Suez Canal will prove a success; yet, by reason of the additional outlet it affords to East-Asiatic commerce through European waters, we cannot be over anxious for that success.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

The City.

Prosperous repetitions furnish little occasion for comment, and the principal theatres have offered their patrons only these and nothing more during the week. Mr. FECHTER's acting has been the chief theme of discussion in artistic circles, and it seems to be generally agreed that he is destined to win upon the New-York audiences more and more as they grow accustomed to him. Amid the animated and various criticism which the appearance of so gifted an artist naturally and reasonably evokes one important consideration is perhaps too frequently lost sight of. This consideration, which is usually marked by irrational comparisons, lies in the fact that Mr. FECHTER is an actor of a peculiar and distinct school. In that he is *facile princeps*, and it is hardly fair to measure him by second-rate representatives of other schools even though those schools be thought artistically higher than his own. We do not compare WILKIE with TURNER, MILLAIS with CLAUDE, or GUSTAVE DORE with JOHN LEECH, or a man who is a great colorist with one who is a great draughtsman. Comparison in truth is too apt to be the resource of intellectual poverty or to spring from the absence of capacity for independent thought. Mr. FECHTER's acting will best appeal to those who, whether from natural bent or the training of their taste, like to have a thing superbly fine of its kind, and are not disturbed in their enjoyment by the reflection that there are other fine things of other kinds whether of lower or higher degree. So that even supposing that what is called melodrama—the only kind of play in which New-York has thus far seen Mr. FECHTER—be confessedly an inferior branch of the histrionic art, it is intelligible that people who sympathize with an aspiration like his, who chose to be first in a village rather than second in Rome, may, under certain circumstances, prefer melodrama to tragedy. Be this as it may, the opportunity for legitimate comparison is probably not far off. We shall presently, no doubt, see Mr. FECHTER in what are accepted as our highest dramatic ideals—those of Shakespearean tragedy—and there can then be no objection to estimating his merits side by side with those of other players to which our public have become familiar. "Ruy Blas" is to be played two nights more—on Monday and Tuesday next—and for Wednesday is announced the long-expected "Duke's Motto."

Mr. EDWIN BOOTH's worthy impersonation of *Hamlet*, and his splendid collection of scenes to illustrate it, have drawn crowded and delighted houses during the week to his theatre, and we have no idea that the attraction will be diminished for a long time to come. There is a general persuasion with respectable citizens that to see and admire this representation is the right thing to do, and we rejoice that such a persuasion tends to encourage so admirable a style of revival. Popular appreciation is, undoubtedly, the most tangible reward for artistic labor, if not always the most conclusive test of artistic merit, and Mr. BOOTH will certainly not complain that his share of it has been either meagre or long withheld. None may safely predict how long "Hamlet" may hold the stage in Twenty-third-street; but, if the rumors brought us by little birds flying through the air prove true, with one representation or another the melancholy Prince will philosophize there until we see the green leaves again.

The admirers of the "Grande Duchesse" will doubtless muster in force at the French Theatre to-morrow night when Mrs. HOWARD PAUL announces her intention to apostrophize "Le Sabre de Mon Père," and, aided by the original performers of several of the characters, including the renowned *General Boum*, to essay to revive the taste for opera bouffe. Mrs. HOWARD PAUL acted the part, we are told, over one hundred consecutive nights at the Olympic Theatre, London, and was highly commended for her performance by the estimable and distinguished SCHNEIDER; and if she does not know how the "Grande Duchesse" should be played, who does! We have, consequently, no doubt but that the performance of Monday will be an effective and successful one.

Another week of "Ours" is to delight the frequenters of Wallack's. ROBERTSON fits both the actors and the audiences at this fashionable theatre with a happiness that would surprise even himself could he witness it, and the more the people see of his dramas the better they seem to like them. What a pity it is that no native playwright rises to hit off and satirize, and consequently to purify and elevate our American society with as bright a sparkle and as refined a touch! We must wait and hope, no doubt, and meanwhile Wallack's Theatre does noble service, not only in charming the leisure of to-day but in showing that there is a real and growing relish for clever modern plays, and so encouraging the coming Americans who are to write them.

As we have already announced, Mr. MARETZEK's second, or Spring, season of twenty nights begins on Feb. 1. The subscriptions are said to be brisk, and there are reports of novelties well calculated to provoke interest and satisfaction. It is hoped that Miss CARLOTTA PATTI, who has been working so hard as to fall ill, may recover in time to render possible her appearance, as contemplated, in "Il Flauto Magico." The weather this Winter has so far been uncommonly favorable for the delicate throats of the Italian warblers, and hence we may look for better things of them than are often realized in our trying February and March.

A highly-creditable performance of WEBER's "Der Freischutz" was given at the Academy of Music on Friday night by the Arion Vocal Society, assisted by the New-York Sing Society. There were a chorus of 150 voices, an orchestra of sixty instruments, an extra orchestra on the stage, and the whole was conducted by CARL BERGMANN. Considering all the circumstances of the performance it was one of the finest in our memory. Mme. FREDERICI-HIMMER sang the music of *Agatha*, especially the noble scena in the second act, delightfully, and richly merited the enthusiastic applause she received. Mr. CANDIDUS as *Max*, and Mr. REMMERTZ, as *Caspar*, were exceedingly good and were also heartily applauded. The great Incantation Scene of the third act was terrible and pyrotechnic to the last degree of horror and danger, the Hunter's Chorus was rapturously encored, and indeed all went merry as a marriage bell. WEBER's magnificent work received, at hands which we suppose are to be considered those of amateurs, treatment that in no attainable respect fell short in doing it justice, and the Society is to be heartily congratulated on the success of their arduous undertaking.

Mr. G. C. BONIFACE and a dramatic troupe act in the commencement of this week at the Grand Opera House. To-morrow "Jocrisse, the Juggler" will be the principal part of the entertainment. On the following Monday "The Twelve Temptations" will be brought out.

A complete change of bill will be made at the New-York Circus to-morrow evening. The DEANER Brothers, HERCULES LIBBY, Signor LAGRINO and several other artists have been added to the regular company.

At the Fifth-avenue Theatre the representations of "Surf" will be continued until further notice.

At the Olympic, Mr. G. L. FOX will continue to appear in "Paul Pry" and in "Robert Macaire."

"Ixion" is still to be witnessed at Wood's, where a superb collection of curiosities is continually being added to.

"Hash" and "The Fat Men's Ball" retain their place on the programme of the San Francisco Minstrels.

"Buck, Buck, How Many Horns?" remains on the bills of the Bowery Theatre.

M. JUIGNET'S BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

The benefit performance of M. PAUL JUIGNET occurred at the Theatre Francais last evening, and was completely successful. More satisfactory representations have, of course, been witnessed, for the French artists now in this City are only numerous enough to form the nucleus of a strong organization, but so far as the possession of the leading characters was concerned, none better could be desired. M. ROCHEFORT's vaudeville of "Un Homme du Sud," with which the performance was commenced, is so amusing as to give us some regret that the author had not confined himself to the labors of a playwright. FRANCOIS COPPEE's poem, "La Grève des Forgerons," which followed "Un Homme du Sud," is a vigorous composition—so vigorous, indeed, that we can readily understand its great popularity in France, where rhymed plays by modern authors are more conspicuous for weakness in form than for anything else. ABEL LAMBERT's "Supplice d'Un Homme," given as the final and most substantial element of the programme, is one of those most humorous three-act pieces that English authors find it impossible to imitate in respect either of matter or of style. The performers who appeared during the evening are almost all too well known to need a lengthened reference. MM. JUIGNET, EDGARD, FRANCIS, ROUSSEAU and GENOT acted, and M. JUIGNET recited COPPEE's verses with much simple pathos, and with the occasional dramatic power their perfect expression called for. The audience, as may be inferred from an earlier statement, was numerous and fashionable.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION CONCERT.

Mr. MORGAN, Mr. MORA and Mr. LEVY were the chief attractions at the concert yesterday afternoon, with Miss LANDSMAN and Mr. RANDOLFI as assistants in the vocal line. If the two latter performers could contrive to maintain an expression conveying some other impression than that they were on the point of expiring, it would relieve persons compelled to look at them. Miss LANDSMAN needs only the minor requirements of a fine voice and more cultivation to render her singing attractive. The organ playing was excellent, and the selections on the programme judicious. Mr. LEVY always carries his audience away with his delightful waltzes and polkas, though they have a somewhat familiar sound occasionally. Every place in the hall was filled, as usual. Mrs. HOWARD PAUL sings next week.

THE DEATH OF M. GOTTSCHALK.

The brevity of the announcement that reached this City on Thursday night last, and the fact that later news from Rio Janeiro, received telegraphically toward the same hour, made no reference to the subject of LOUIS MOREAU GOTTSCHALK's death, raised some hopes of the unreliability of the intelligence, but letters containing full particulars were at hand on the morrow and dispelled it all. During a grand concert given in Rio on Nov. 25, he fell senseless before his instrument. The final illness had commenced. It terminated on Dec. 18 in the death of the sufferer. The funeral services of LOUIS MOREAU GOTTSCHALK were held under the auspices of the Philharmonic Society of Rio de Janeiro, and the remains were afterwards interred in the Cemetery of San Joao Baptista.

Domestic Gossip.

Thursday, Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS acted in New-Haven, Conn....Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT was acting at the Albany Academy of Music in "Enoch Arden" last week, and Mr. E. EDDY was at Trimble's Opera House in the same city....On Friday evening Messrs. CHANFRAU, C. R. THORNE, Jr., and C. T. PARSLOE, Jr., acted in "Sam" in Springfield, Mass...."Little Em'ly" has been produced with very marked success at Selwyn's Theatre in Boston. Mr. ROBINSON was *Peggotty*, Mr. ROBSON *Micawber*, Mr. PEARSON *Ham*....The Parepa-Rosa Opera Troupe were last week at the Boston Theatre. They sang "Der Freischutz," with Mme. PAREPA-ROSA and Miss HERSEE in the cast, to an audience represented by almost $4,000....Following are the receipts of the places of amusement in Boston last month: Adelphi, $12,932; Howard Athenæum, $18,654; Boston Museum, $14,731; Boston Theatre, (for November,) $41,615; Selwyn's Theatre, $23,251....LOTTA, HERRMANN and the Richings Opera Troupe were last week in Chicago, Ill....Mrs. GLADSTANE was, at last accounts, acting in "Mary Warner," in Galveston, Texas....The Maretzek Opera Troupe sang last week in the Holliday-street Theatre, in Baltimore....Mr. J. H. HACKETT acted, last week, in Charleston, S. C....Mr. J. A. ROSE, while acting *Poins*, in "Henry IV." in Charleston, S. C., last week, was prostrated by disease of the heart. He recovered himself, however, towards the close of the play....Some one having denied the "genuineness" of Mr. FELIX ROGERS, who is now to act at De Bar's Theatre, in St. Louis, the New-Orleans papers print a certificate, signed by Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON, and assuring the public of the unfounded character of the assertion....Mr. FORREST was in Detroit, Mich., last week, and was acting to rather small audiences....Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS was last week in Vicksburg, Miss....The San Francisco Musical Festival, planned and organized by Mme. CAMILLA URSO, will probably be commenced on Feb. 22, WASHINGTON's Birthday....It is stated that Mlle. MORLACCHI has bought a farm in Billerica, and that she intends to bring her father from Italy, and to establish her home here....A late number of the Cincinnati *Commercial* contains the story we now reprint: "Last week," it says, "among the lodgers at the Strangers' Home, there was a Frenchman, a quondam manager of Eastern theatres, and who at one time was lessee of the Theatre Francais of New-York. He told his story to the Superintendent, and the latter advised him to apply to CARLOTTA PATTI, as the Burnet House, for the pecuniary aid of which he stood in such sore need. This he did, tremblingly. The great songstress received him graciously, and asked him if he remembered a certain night on which she had occupied a private box at his theatre. The poor manager failed to recall the occasion. Not so with PATTI. She recollected the evening well, and had received so much enjoyment that she felt herself yet in the debt, she said, of him to whom she owed it. She called her agent and bade him see to the wants of her guest. A new wardrobe was procured for the ex-manager, his pocketbook was lined with tickets for New-Orleans, and something else, and he went on his way rejoicing."

News From Abroad.

HERVE'S NEW OPERA.

"A strange fantasy," says *Galignani*, "has crept over the taste of the age, when, if TALMA were to come again, he would, perhaps, play to empty benches, while the world was running after 'Le Petite Faust,' 'Frédégonde' and the 'Œil Crevé.' Nothing will now suit the town save some outrageously broad caricature, overcharged with forcibly feeble attempts at the grotesque, and overlaid with the tinkle of recollected airs, and pasted together so unskillfully as to leave the seams visible. Such is the character of the new piece, "Les Turcs." The authors have taken the ferocious despot Amurath out of that old almanac, history, and with Christmas propriety have turned him into a jack-pudding. He goes off to the siege of Babylon, and since, like the Fourth HARRY of England, he objects that 'an *Amurath* to *Amurath* succeeds,' he orders his brother *Bajazet* to be bowstrung, but when the fatal word is given, '*Cordon, s'il vous plait*,' *Bajazet* is saved by the *Sultana Roxana*, the Princess of Babylon, who forces *Amurath* to raise the siege, and carries him away captive. There is not much in this, still less is there in the music by HERVE, which is syruped on the edge of the cup to induce us to drink it to the lees, as TASSO says was customary in the nursery when administering rhubarb to children. There is one originality in the "Turcs," however, which will wrest from ruin the remainder of the dullness, namely, a chorus of mutes! The turbaned dumb animals are marshaled to the foot lights, the orchestra strikes up a light airy melody, which they accompany by 'brilliant flashes of silence,' affecting to sing and accompanying their mute articulations with energetic gestures, until at the last bar they burst forth into the cry '*Car nous sommes des muets*.' This chorus, which is as effective as that of the old men in *Faust*, is nightly encored. The Eton boys once played "Bajazet;" HORACE WALPOLE was the *Sultan*, GEORGE SELWYN the *Sultana*, and Lord MARCH one of the mutes. This last got behind the scenes and drank up all the sherry: which, when WALPOLE discovered, he cried 'By Jove, the mutes have carried off the liquor!' The mutes at the Bouffes seem as though they had indulged in copious libations also. Mlle. [illegible] plays three parts, a January, a General and an Odalisque. You cannot conceive what a capital Eastern [illegible] she makes as [illegible] an elephant, in whose limbs are concealed warriors who are to capture Babylon—the Trojan horse again—and her description of the [illegible] of the *Sultan*, by a [illegible], is of the most ultra-grotesque convulsive kind. The [illegible] is for the end, for Mlle. DEVERIA, the debutante who has come all the way from Russia to take Paris by storm. The city would do well to surrender at discretion, for she is a fine majestic girl, with much of Mlle. SCHNEIDER's aplomb and finesse, with a dash of little Miss CHAUMONT's irresistible [illegible], so much employed in the "Princesse de Trebizonde." She has a Minerva look about her as she queens it in her seraglio, but without any Pallas severity of mien. Since Mlle. SCHNEIDER's increasing reluctance to resume the mantle of the "Belle Hélène" as to worry *Menelaus*, Mlle. DEVERIA may fill the aching void, and inconstant Paris would, perhaps, not dislike the change."

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

Rev. Dr. LYMAN has resigned the rectorship of the American Chapel in Rome, and Rev. Mr. NEVIN has taken his place.

Rev. Mr. BRIGHAM has been for fifty years pastor of the Congregational Church at Randolph, Mass.

Rev. B. EMERSON, D. D., pastor of the South Church, Salem, Mass., was 92 on the 9th of January.

Rev. Dr. AMOS BLANCHARD, for forty years pastor of the Congregational Church at Lowell, Mass., died of heart disease last week.

The Librarian of the Presbyterian Historical Society invites all who have written anything in relation to the "reunion" to send him copies of their articles.

In 1868 there were 670 Universalist clergymen in the United States; in 1869 there were 690.

The fifty-first anniversary of the Society for the Advancement of Christianity in Pennsylvania was held in St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia, last Sunday evening.

The *Moravian* says that "the experience of all the missionaries is unanimously in favor of sending out married men."

Mr. A. F. SHERRILL, who has recently graduated from Andover, has taken charge of the church at Omaha, Neb.

Thirteen united with Dr. RANKIN's church, Washington, D. C., at the last communion, making seventy-six in eight months.

The Bible, in whole or in part, is printed in twenty-five of the living languages of India.

The three largest Congregational churches in New-York State are: H. W. BEECHER's, 1,050 members; Rev. R. S. STORRS', 641 members; Rev. Dr. THOMPSON's, 554 members.

Of the 857 Presbyterian clergymen in the Southern States only 300 are engaged in ministerial work.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Pittsburg has threatened to excommunicate all parents who allow their children to attend the public schools.

A correspondent of the *Examiner* urges that Baptist ministers should not recognize as ministers of the Gospel those who have not been immersed.

President SMITH, of Dartmouth, is spending a three months' vacation in New-York.

The late H. CHAMBERLAIN, of Danbury, Vt., "orally" bequeathed $1,000 to each of the three churches in the place.

During the last year forty-eight have been added to Dr. TODD's church, Springfield, Mass.

The Ladies' Home Missionary Society of the First Church, New-Haven, have during the past year sent more than $4,000, in clothing and money, to eleven Home Missionaries.

Rev. G. INGHAM is supplying three churches in Ohio for the small compensation of "mutual acquaintance."

The students of Amherst College have furnished a bell and organ for the new church at Pelham, Mass.

The Presbyterians of Kansas propose to establish a memorial university in that State in commemoration of the union.

According to the *Christian Quarterly* the "Campbellites" have 500,000 communicants, 3,000 churches and about 1,000 regular preachers.

Rev. SELLA MARTIN has resigned the pastorate of the Fifteenth-street Presbyterian Church at Washington in order to devote himself to the editing of the *New Era*.

The Congregational churches in Boston contributed $41,253 98 to the American Board for Foreign Missions in 1869.

Rev. E. P. HAMMOND received $1,500 and expenses for his services in the Evangelical churches of Cincinnati during the past two months.

The Boston *Courier* is publishing a course of sermons on "Holy Matrimony," by Rev. Dr. BOLLES.

Rev. F. A. FISKE, of the Congregational Church, seeks to be admitted as a candidate for holy orders in the Episcopal Church.

The City of Mexico has fourteen prosperous Protestant congregations.

The different churches in Newburyport, Mass., have arranged to hold their services at the same hours, in order to ring their bells in unison.

The *Protestant Churchman* says that every organized town in the diocese of Dakota is now occupied by the Episcopal Church.

At the installation of Rev. E. Y. GARRETTE, Plymouth Church, Pittsburgh, the Council was composed of Presbyterians, Methodists, Episcopals and Congregationalists.

Rev. JAMES DOLAN, for twenty-nine years pastor of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church in Baltimore, died there last week.

Bishop MARVIN (Methodist) has published a new book, entitled *Martyrdom in Missouri*. It shows that ministers of the Gospel were mobbed, imprisoned and put to death for preaching without taking the test oath.

The Park Church, Brooklyn, are to erect a $20,000 chapel.

The ladies of Dr. THOMPSON's church have sent 500 copies of his *Man in Genesis and Geology* to home missionaries in the West.

The First Church of Quincy, Ill., "wished" their pastor a happy New-Year to the tune of $400 in greenbacks.

The Colver Institute for colored theological students at Richmond, Va., occupies an old slave pen—the sign on one end being not yet entirely effaced.

"The English Ritualists," says the *Christian Leader* "make the strange confession that when their object is to 'save sinners,' they can dispense with processions, banners, vestments and the like."

In a Methodist meeting in Boston a preacher said that if he must preach endless punishment, he would "lay it on softly."

The Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Greenville, S. C., now has 58 students.

A generous gentleman has given $25,000 to the fund for disabled ministers and their families in the Presbyterian Church.

There are 44,415 Israelites in Italy.

Prospect Park Commissioners' Annual Report.

The annual report of the Prospect Park Commissioners is now ready to be presented to the Common Council. The Commissioners persist in their determination to sell the park land east of Flatbush-avenue. This consists of a tract of 100 acres, and is worth at the present market rates about $2,000,000. During the heated discussions of last year the question was raised whether this land, having been acquired by the city for park purposes, could afterwards be diverted from the use to which it was intended to be put; and, if it could be so diverted, whether it would not revert to the original proprietors. The report, it is understood, discusses the legal aspect of this subject, with the view of showing that the city, having purchased the fee of the land in question, the original proprietors have no reversionary interest.

Another topic in the report touches upon the City Park. The Commissioners propose to turn the site into a general market for the sale of Long Island produce until such time as the public interest demands it for purposes of amusement or recreation. Washington Park is in its immediate neighborhood, and Prospect Park is not far off, so that it is fair to assume the land will never be needed for purposes of amusement. The other important feature of the report refers to financial matters. Mayor KALBFLEISCH has publicly announced that the Park Commissioners have added to the present debt of the City over $8,000,000. The report claims that the addition to the debt on account of the parks is less than $7,000,000. The report expresses much satisfaction with the consummation of its great task—the completion of a well capable of serving the Park with 1,000,000 of gallons every twenty-four hours. This is regarded as the greatest piece of engineering of the kind in the world.

STOP PRINCE ARTHUR!!—Down with England! Up with Ireland! Hear GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN at TAMMANY, this (Sunday) evening, on PAY ALABAMA CLAIMS OR FIGHT! RELEASE OUR CITIZENS OR WAR! and if you haven't any money in your rotten old country sell us Ireland for the Alabama claims.—Advertisement.

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MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

MARRIED.

DUNHAM—GILL.—On Wednesday evening, Jan. 19, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. J. L. Agnew, pastor of Westminster Church, HENRY R. DUNHAM, Jr., of New-York, to Miss MARY A., eldest daughter of Captain Wm. H. Gill, U. S. A., commanding officer Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, Penn.

DIED.

APPLEGATE.—At Toledo, Ohio, on Friday morning, Jan. 21, RUTHIE M. APPLEGATE, wife of Daniel S. Applegate, aged 29 years.

Her funeral will take place at Trinity M. E. Church, Jersey City, on Sunday, Jan. 23, at 1 o'clock. All friends of the family, and of her father, Thomas Lacey, Esq., are invited to attend.

ARCHDEKIN.—Suddenly, on Friday, Jan. 21, FANNY ARCHDEKIN.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at the residence of her sister, Mrs. [illegible], No. 35 St. Mark's-place, on Monday, [illegible], at 10 A. M.

CORKADELL.—On [illegible] evening, Jan. 21, [illegible], widow of the late Richard Corkadell.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Monday, Jan. 24, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her brother, William Stuart, No. [illegible].

DYMOND.—On Saturday morning, Jan. 22, Rev. WILLIAM DYMOND, pastor of [illegible] Church, Yorkville.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DURNIN.—On Saturday, Jan. 22, 1870, PETER DURNIN, in the 23d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 294 2d-av., on Monday, Jan. 24, at 2 P. M. The friends of the family, and of his brother Eugene, are invited to attend.

HARDENBERGH.—On Saturday morning, Jan. 22, at his residence in this City, Rev. JAMES B. HARDENBERGH, D. D., in the 70th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held in the Reformed Dutch Church, West 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on Tuesday, [illegible]. The clergy of the City and the relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

KUHN.—At [illegible], on Thursday, Jan. 20, [illegible] of Philadelphia, from injuries received from a fall from his horse.

KEYES.—On [illegible], Jan. 21, MARY A., wife of James F. Keyes, and only daughter of David Babcock, Esq., in the 21st year of her age.

The friends of the family, and also those of her father-in-law, Christopher Keyes, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from Fifty-fifth-st. Presbyterian Church, between Lexington and 3d avs., on Monday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

NORTON.—Suddenly, of heart disease, on Saturday, Jan. 22, PETER NORTON, in the 29th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brothers, Michael, John and Edward, also the members of the Michael Norton Association, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 148 Sullivan-st., on Monday, Jan. 24, at 10½ o'clock. His remains will be taken to St. Anthony's Church, Sullivan-st., near Houston, where a requiem mass will be offered up for the repose of his soul, and from thence to Calvary Cemetery.

PEARSON.—On Thursday, Jan. 20, WILLIE, infant son of William R. and Susan A. Pearson, aged 14 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his parents, No. 209 Mercer-st., Jersey City, on Sunday, 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Passaic, N. J., for interment.

Providence, R. I., papers please copy.

ROCHE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Jan. 22, MARY T., wife of Edward Roche, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 79 Fort Greene-place, at 9 o'clock A. M., on Monday, from thence to the Church of our Lady of Mercy, where a requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul, thence to the Cemetery of the Holy Cross for interment.

THROCKMORTON.—On Friday, Jan. 21, at Bergen, N. J., BARBARA THROCKMORTON, aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at St. Paul's Church, Duncan-av., Bergen, at 2½ P. M. on Sunday next. The remains will be taken to Freehold, N. J., on Monday.

WHITE.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Jan. 22, STUART RUCKER, youngest child of C. G. and Mary F. White.

Notice of funeral on Monday.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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(St. Cecilia.)
With Latin and English words. Cloth, $1 25; paper, $1.
Single copies sent postpaid on receipt of price.
DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway, New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICES at St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st-st., near 5th-av., commencing on Sunday, 23d inst., and continuing throughout the week. Preaching at 10½ A. M. on SUNDAY, by Rev. Chaplain C. C. McCABE, of Chicago. Sunday School at 2½ P. M. Prayer Meeting at 6½ P. M. Preaching at 7½ P. M. by Rev. R. S. FOSTER, D. D. Preaching on MONDAY EVENING by Chaplain McCABE. TUESDAY EVENING, by Rev. CYRUS D. FOSS, D. D. WEDNESDAY EVENING, by Chaplain McCABE. Further announcements from the pulpit. All evening services commence at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Madison-av. and 42d-st.—FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PASTORAL AID SOCIETY will be held on SUNDAY.
10½ A. M.—Sermon by the Rector, Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr.
3½ P. M.—Address by Rev. JOSEPH T. DURYEA, D. D., of Brooklyn.
7½ P. M.—Sermon by Rev. Dr. TYNG, Rector of St. George's Church.
A collection will be made at each service.

ALLEN-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, between Rivington and Delancy sts.—Rev. MANSFIELD FRENCH will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. GEORGE LANSING TAYLOR, the Pastor, in the evening, at 7½ o'clock; Young people's prayer meeting at 6 o'clock P. M.; Sunday School at 9½ o'clock A. M. and 1½ P. M. Strangers and others are cordially invited; seats free.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Principal Sunday School from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M. Short addresses by visitors. Singing by the children. Friends of the cause are invited.

CHAPEL OF THE COLLEGIATE Reformed Dutch Church, corner 7th-av. and 54th-st. Rev. WM. H. CLARKE, Pastor.—Preaching every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

A BRIGHT SPARKLING LECTURE is that to be delivered by Rev. E. C. SWEETSER in the Bleecker-st. Universalist Church, SUNDAY, under the auspices of the Lee Literary Association. Subject—*Individuality*. Tickets, 25 cents; for sale at the door.

REV. S. A. COREY, D. D., WILL preach in the Murray Hill Baptist Chapel, Lexington-av., near 42d-st., SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING.

AT TAMMANY, SUNDAY EVENING, Rev. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN preaches on "Old Fogies of Bible." Text—*Better Marry than go to Hell*. St. Paul's Corinthians, vii., 9. Startling disclosures.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, large chapel of the University, Washington-square.—Rev. Dr. DEEMS is to preach TO-DAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Free seats. Cordial invitation and special attention to strangers.

SPIRITUALISM.—ALL DESIRE TO GET evidence of the future life. Circles for investigation TO-DAY at No. 67 East 10th-st., opposite Stewart's, at 3 P. M. and 7 evening. J. H. CONKLIN, Test Medium.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, CORNER 2d-av. and 10th-st.—Rev. T. STAFFORD DROWNE, D. D., of Brooklyn, will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. GEORGE W. DU BOIS, of Minnesota, at 3½ P. M.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Unknown God*.

CHRIST CHURCH.—AT THE MORNING service TO-DAY, Rev. Dr. EWER will repeat, by request, the sermon of Sunday before last, on *The Book of Ruth*.

LAIGHT-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.—Rev. FRED. EVANS, Pastor. Subjects: Morning—*The Footprints of the Godly*. Evening—*The Model Congregation*.

UNITY CHAPEL, 18TH-ST., WEST OF 6th-av., Rev. W. T. CLARKE, Pastor.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are invited.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—E. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 296 5th-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JAN. 24, 1870.

AT THE GREAT WHOLESALE STORE, NOW SELLING AT RETAIL, NO. 301 BROADWAY. (St. Nicholas Hotel Block.)

The great patronage extended to me during the past two weeks has greatly depleted my stock; nevertheless I am determined to continue selling, as per my last great reduction, although I CANNOT REPLACE THE SAME GOODS NOW WITHIN TWENTY PER CENT. OF MY PRESENT PRICES.

Citizens of New-York and vicinity, you should not fail to embrace this great opportunity to purchase articles (which you all need sooner or later) at less rates than you will see them again during the next twelve months, no matter if specie payments should in the meantime be resumed.

To those who have not examined my stock I would respectfully suggest that you read carefully the following price list, examine the articles therein mentioned, and it will convince you (as thousands of others have been) that I am now offering goods at lower rates than you have ever purchased them.

CHESTER BULLOCK, No. 301 Broadway.

AT THE GREAT WHOLESALE STORE, NOW SELLING AT RETAIL, NO. 301 BROADWAY.

LACE DEPARTMENT.

SILK SPOT NETS FOR VAILS.
50c. per yard, last week 65c.....worth 80
75c. per yard, last week $1 00.....worth $1 25
$1 00 per yard, last week 1 25.....worth 1 65
1 25 per yard, last week 1 50.....worth 2 00
And upwards.

EMBROIDERED SPOT NETS FOR VAILS.
$1 50 per yard, last week $2 00.....worth $3 00
2 00 per yard, last week 2 50.....worth 3 50
And upwards.

EMBROIDERED NETS FOR OVER SKIRTS.
$1 50 per yard.....worth $3 00
2 00 per yard.....worth 4 00
2 50 per yard.....worth 5 00

WHITE AND BLACK SILK TULLE.
(In all widths from five-eighths to three yards wide.)
30c. per yard, last week 45c.....worth 55
50c. per yard, last week 65c.....worth 85
75c. per yard, last week 90c.....worth $1 15
$1 00 per yard, last week $1 25.....worth 1 50
1 25 per yard, last week 1 50.....worth 1 85
And upwards.

MECHLIN NETS.
22½c. per yard, last week 30c.....worth 35
27½c. per yard, last week 34c.....worth 47

SOFT DRESSED NETS.
18c. per yard, last week 25c.....worth 32
25c. per yard, last week 35c.....worth 50
30c. per yard, last week 40c.....worth 57

CLUNY EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS.
4c. per yard.....worth 10
5c. per yard.....worth 12
8c. per yard.....worth 15
10c. per yard.....worth 20
And upwards.

REAL THREAD LACES.
15c. per yard.....worth 30c.
20c. per yard.....worth 40c.
25c. per yard.....worth 50c.
40c. per yard.....worth 75c.
50c. per yard.....worth $1 00
And upwards.

VALENCIENNES, EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS.
20c. for 12 yards.....worth 5c. per yard.
25c. for 12 yards.....worth 6c. per yard.
35c. for 12 yards.....worth 8c. per yard.
50c. for 12 yards.....worth 10c. per yard.
60c. for 12 yards.....worth 12c. per yard.
75c. for 12 yards.....worth 15c. per yard.
$1 00 for 12 yards.....worth 20c. per yard.
And upwards, in great variety.

GUIPURE TRIMMING LACES (ALL SILK.)
10c. per yard.....worth 18
15c. per yard.....worth 25
20c. per yard.....worth 30
25c. per yard.....worth 40
30c. per yard.....worth 45
50c. per yard.....worth $1 00
And upwards.

TIDIES.
25c.....worth 50
30c.....worth 60
40c.....worth 75
50c.....worth $1 00
And upwards.

LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS.
(A NEW DEPARTMENT.)
TUCKED AND RUFFLED SKIRTS.
65c.....worth $1 25
80c.....worth 1 50
CHEMISES.
Ruffled, 60c.....worth $1 25
Ruffled, $1.....worth 1 50
Embroidered, $1 50.....worth 2 50
DRAWERS.
Ruffled, 50c.....worth 85c.
Ruffled, 75c.....worth $1 25
Embroidered, 90c.....worth 1 50
Also a full assortment of Children's Undergarments.

WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT.
FRENCH ORGANDIES, (now in great demand,) from 60c. to $2 50 per yard, worth 80c. to $3 50.
TARLATANS, white and colored, at 40c. worth 60c.
SWISS and BOOK MUSLINS, from 10c. to 75c. per yard, worth from 18c. to $1.
SATIN STRIPE, PLAIN and PLAID NAINSOOKS, from 15c. to $1 per yard, worth from 25c. to $1 25.
SATIN STRIPE, PLAIN and CHECKED CAMBRICS, from 10c. to 85c. per yard, worth 15c. to $1 25.
VICTORIA and BISHOP LAWNS, from 20c. to $1 per yard, worth 30c. to $1 37½.
LINEN CAMBRICS, from 60c. to $1 50, worth from 85c. to $2 25.
INDIA TWILLED LONG CLOTH, 30c. to 55c., worth 45c. to 87½c.
SHIRRED and TUCKED MUSLINS, from 65c. to $1 75, worth from 90c. to $2 50.
SOFT-FINISHED CAMBRICS, 45c. to 65c., worth 60c. to 85c.
WHITE and COLORED PIQUES, from 15c. to $1, worth 30c. to $1 50.
BRILLIANTES, from 30c. to 65c., worth 45c. to 90c.
HANDKERCHIEFS, great assortment, from 5c. up.
FINE CORSETS, warranted whalebone, 70c., worth $1.
FINE CORSETS, warranted whalebone, 80c., worth $1 25.
ROYAL GENEVIEVE CORSETS, (sixty bones,) $2 25, worth $3 75.

PRINTED DELAINES AND ARMURES, of the best quality and latest patterns.
12½c. per yard.....worth 20c.

SILK PLUSHES.
New lot just opened.
80c., last week 90c.....worth $3 00

IRISH POPLINS.
Pim's.....$2 00.....worth $2 75
What others call Pim's.. 1 90.....worth 2 25

FRENCH ROLL POPLINS.
90c., cost in gold.....$1 15
$1, cost in gold.....1 25
1 25, cost in gold.....1 47

SERGES.
20c., cost in gold.....32½c.
25c., cost in gold.....37½c.

DRESS PATTERNS.
$1 25, last week $1 50.....worth $2 25
1 75, last week 2 00.....worth 2 50
2 25, last week 2 50.....worth 4 00
2 75, last week 3 00.....worth 5 00
And upward.
With each pattern buttons and trimmings suitable for the material will be furnished without charge.

SCOTCH GINGHAMS, SPRING STYLES.
Bought during the Fall at low prices, and will be retailed at less than the gold cost to import.

FRENCH CHINTZ PRINTS.
At 20 cents per yard.....cost in gold 22½ cents

DRESS GOODS.
At 15 cents.....gold cost 22½ cents
At 20 cents.....gold cost 26½ cents
At 25 cents.....gold cost 35 cents
At 30 cents.....gold cost 41½ cents
At 40 cents.....gold cost 55 cents
At 50 cents.....gold cost 62 cents

ALPACAS.
Black Alpaca at 20c.....gold cost 27½c.
Black Alpaca at 25c.....gold cost 31½c.
Black Alpaca at 30c.....gold cost 34c.
Black Alpaca at 40c.....gold cost 46c.
Black Alpaca at 45c.....gold cost 52½c.
Black Alpaca at 50c.....gold cost 58c.
And upwards.

ARTICLES THAT I AM SELLING FROM 25 TO 33⅓ PER CENT. LESS THAN REGULAR RETAIL PRICES:
Lyons Silk Velvets, Black Silks,
Velveteens, Patent Velvets,
Table Linens, Toilet Quilts,
Napkins, Flannels,
Towels, Blankets,
Crashes, Doilies,
Nottingham Laces, Umbrellas.

PARIS TRIMMED ROUND HATS.
At 50 cents.....worth $1 50
At 75 cents.....worth 2 00
At $1.....worth 2 25
At $1 25.....worth 2 50
And upward.

HOSIERY.
GENTS' ENGLISH HALF HOSE, $3 per dozen, worth $6.
A good assortment of Ladies' Hose at less than the gold cost to import.

ARTICLES THAT I AM SELLING AT 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN REGULAR RETAIL PRICES:
Hair Brushes, Pearl Shirt Buttons,
Tooth Brushes, Dress Buttons,
Nail Brushes, Linen Buttons,
Hat Brushes, Lace Buttons,
Lather Brushes, Linen Thread,
Machine Twist, Needles,
Pocket Knives, Pocket Books,
Toilet Soaps, Traveling Bags,
Handkerchief Extracts, Money Bags,
Gents' Paper Collars, Lead Pencils,
Pins of all kinds, Toilet Powders,
Combs of all kinds, Hand Mirrors,
Scissors, Dolls,
Glove Boxes, Handkerchief Boxes,
Portfolios, Music Holders,
Backgammon Boards, Toy Books,
Jewelry of every description.
In each specific article named above there is a great range of prices as well as variety of style.

ZEPHYR WORSTED.
(of the best quality imported.)
At $1 50 per pound, or 45c. for 4 ounces; worth 20c. per ounce, or $3 20 per pound.
A good assortment of colors.

SKATES.
NEW-YORK CLUB, $4 per pair.....worth $6 50
BOYS' CLUB, 45c.....worth 75
LADIES' CLUB, $3 75.....worth 5 50

CHESTER BULLOCK, No. 301 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL—FREE SEATS—EAST 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music; convenient to strangers. Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Minister in charge. Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the evening the twelfth sermon in the course of Sermons for the People by Rev. Dr. CONRAD. Succeeding sermon in this course by Rev. Dr. HALL, of Brooklyn.

MERCER-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, between Waverley-place and 4th-st.—Rev. Dr. BOOTH, Pastor.
Morning service at 10½ o'clock.
Afternoon service at 3½ o'clock.
Young people's meeting in the Chapel, No. 26 Greene-st., at 7½ P. M. Strangers are cordially invited and welcomed to these services.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching on SUNDAY at the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY. Preaching also at the Missions, corner of Water and Dover sts., by Rev. G. W. JONES, and at No. 27 Greenwich-st., by the Associate Pastor, Rev. B. F. MILLARD—both at 3 P. M.

LIBERAL CHRISTIANITY.—FREE services every Sunday at Brevoort Hall, No. 150 East 54th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. SUNDAY, 23d inst., at 10½ A. M. services by Rev. ALFRED P. PUTNAM, of the Church of the Saviour, Brooklyn; EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor. The friends of reasonable religion up town are especially invited. Seats free to all.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, 28th-st. and 9th-av., Rev. J. P. LUNDY, D. D., Rector. Stated SUNDAY services, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; extra service on the first and third Sundays of the month at 3 P. M. A course of lectures, now in progress, (7½ P. M.) on *Bible Scenes in Palestine*, from personal experience of the Rector. Seats provided on application to the sexton.

SERIES OF SUNDAY NIGHT SERVICES at St. Philip's Protestant Episcopal Church.—Rev. S. H. TYNG, D. D., Rector of St. George's Church, will preach in St. Philip's Church, Mulberry-st., near Bleecker, on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, 1870. Services 7½ P. M. A collection will be made for the benefit of the church. The public is cordially invited to attend.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner of Bedford and Downing sts.—Rev. R. E. L. TAYLOR, D. D., of Brooklyn, L. I., will preach morning and evening, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock, on SUNDAY, the 23d inst. Rev. WILLIAM M. YOUNG, D. D., of Pittsburg, Penn., will preach on SUNDAY, the 30th inst., and SUNDAY, the 6th February, morning and evening.

REV. MOSES HULL WILL SPEAK before the Society of Spiritualists, at the Everett Rooms, SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Mrs. BLAKE, a remarkable medium, will be present and give tests of spirit power previous to each discourse. Sociable FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, commencing at 8 o'clock.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, (Episcopal,) Murray Hill, Lexington-av., corner 35th-st. SUNDAY SERVICES—A. M., 10½ o'clock; P. M., 3½. Strangers cordially invited. On SUNDAY MORNING, Jan. 23, the Rector, Rev. D. DUBOIS, will deliver the first of a course of lectures, on *Purgatory*, to be continued on the two following Sunday mornings.

A MASS TEMPERANCE MEETING will be held at the Methodist Church, (Rev. Mr. CORY's,) 125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Dr. A. B. THOMPSON, Rev. S. D. BROWN, Rev. W. P. YEAMAN, Hon. C. C. LEIGH and others.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY services at 7½ and 10½ A. M.; at 2½ P. M. for deaf mutes, and at 4 and 7½ P. M. Week-day services on WEDNESDAYS at 9 A. M. and 7½ P. M.; other days at 8½ A. M. and 4 P. M. SUNDAY EVENING service in the Chapel 18th-st., near 5th-av., at 7½ o'clock.

FIFTY-THIRD-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; and on THURSDAY EVENING, 27th, will deliver the first of the course of three lectures on his recent *Travels in Europe and the Holy Land*, at the church. Tickets for the course, $1.

REV. SAMUEL COOKE, D. D., RECtor of St. Bartholomew's Church, will preach at the Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. PRICE will preach in the morning. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER.—Rev. J. W. SHACKELFORD, Rector, southwest corner of 82d-st. and 4th-av.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday School at 1½ P. M. N. B.—For pews or sittings inquire of FLOYD SMITH, Jr., Treasurer.

FLOATING CHURCH OF OUR SAviour for Seamen, foot of Pike-st., East River.—Services on SUNDAY, 23d inst., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Rev. WM. A. McVICKAR will preach in the morning, and Bishop LITTLEJOHN, of Long Island, in the afternoon.

REV. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH will preach at the Church of the Messiah, Park-av. and 34th-st., SUNDAY, Jan. 23, MORNING and EVENING. By particular request, the subject in the morning will be, *The Unity and Not the Trinity of God is the Doctrine of Scripture*.

TRINITY PARISH, FREE CHAPEL of St. Chrysostom, corner of 7th-av. and 39th-st.—Services at this chapel every Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. On next SUNDAY EVENING Rev. Dr. TWING will deliver an address on the subject of *Domestic Missions*.

NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL Church.—Rev. JULIAN M. STURTEVANT, Jr., Pastor in charge, will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and Rev. J. P. THOMPSON, D. D., of the Broadway Tabernacle, at 7½ P. M. Services in Rutgers' Chapel, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. All invited. Seats free.

DR. BUTLER, LATE MISSIONARY TO India, will preach in the Lexington-av. M. E. Church, corner of 52d-st. SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ A. M. R. M. STRATTON, the Pastor, will preach in the evening, at 7½ P. M. Subject—*The Translation of Elijah*. General prayer meeting at 6 P. M.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Also, preaching every evening next week. Sunday School at 9 and 2. Strangers cordially invited to attend all of these services.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. A. K. SANFORD, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M. The protracted meeting will be continued the same as last week. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

TRINITY PARISH FREE CHAPEL of St. Augustine, Nos. 262 and 264 Bowery, between Prince and Houston sts.—Service at this Chapel every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. On next Sunday evening Rev. MORGAN DIX, D. D., Rector of the Parish will preach.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—Preaching by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, in the Hall corner of Broadway and 28th-st. Seats free. All persons cordially invited. Subject—*Eternal Destiny Determined by Character, not Circumstances*.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner of Madison-av. and 29th-st.—Rev. WM. HENRY GREEN, D. D., of Princeton, N. J., will preach on SABBATH, Jan. 23, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. F. C. EWER, D. D., WILL PREACH a sermon at Zion Church, Madison-av. and 38th-st., on SUNDAY, Jan. 23, at 7½ P. M., for the Church Reading Room. Subject—*The Modern Devices of Satan Against Christianity*. Seats free.

REV. J. P. THOMPSON, D. D., WILL preach in Rutgers Chapel, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Dignity of Philanthropy as Illustrated in the late Mr. Peabody*. All invited. Seats free.

REV. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN preaches at Tammany THIS (Sunday) EVENING, on "Old Fogies of the Bible;" the suppressed lecture. Startling Disclosures. Text—*Better Marry Than Go To Hell*. St. Paul's Corinthians, vii., 9. Stop Prince Arthur!

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARK-av., between 39th and 40th sts.—Services—Sunday School at 9 A. M. Preaching by Pastor, T. D. ANDERSON, D. D., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M. Prayer and conference meeting at 7½ P. M.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH in the West 23d-st. Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Young people's prayer meeting as usual at 7½ P. M. All are cordially invited to these services.

A FREE SERVICE.—BROADWAY TABernacle Church, corner 34th-st.—Rev. J. M. STURTEVANT, Jr., will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. At the evening service the seats are always free.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., by Rev. W. MCALLISTER, and at 7 P. M., by Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH. Subject—*The Claims of Christ on the Young*. Sunday School at 9 and at 2. Seats all free.

Y. M. C. A.—NEW BUILDING, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 23d-st. Social Bible Class at 4½ P. M. on SUNDAY, Jan. 23, in large hall. Special evening service for young men at 7½, to be addressed by Rev. JOHN E. COOKMAN.

AMITY BAPTIST CHURCH, 54TH-ST., a little west of 8th-av.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING by Rev. WILLIAM R. WILLIAMS, D. D., at 10½ o'clock. Sunday School at 2½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st.—Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. PRICE will preach in the morning and Rev. SAMUEL COOKE, D. D., in the evening. Seats free.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOciety, corner 2d-av. and 11th-st., Presbyterian Church.—Services on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 3½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY Rest, 5th-av., above 45th-st., Rev. R. S. HOWLAND, D. D., Rector; (Rev. T. K. CONRAD, D. D., Associate Rector.) Divine service on SUNDAY (23d inst.) at 11 A. M. and 3½ P. M.

THE GREAT HEREAFTER.—BISHOP SNOW, of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Future State of the Righteous and the Wicked*.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, EAST 72D-st.—Sunday services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. W. J. COTTON SMITH, Rector of the Church of the Ascension, will preach in the evening.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.—There will be a free service in this Church, corner of Fifth-av. and 10th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING next, 7½ o'clock. All seats free.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME for Little Wanderers, No. 40 New Bowery.—Sabbath School on SUNDAY at 2½ P. M., and preaching at 7½ P. M. in the chapel. All are invited.

BISHOP LITTLEJOHN WILL PREACH in the new Floating Church of our Saviour, Pike-slip, SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Divine service commencing at 3½ P. M. Seats free to all.

REV. DR. DAVIDSON, OF PHILADELphia, will preach in the Fortieth-st. Presbyterian Church, near Lexington-av., on SUNDAY, the 23d inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are invited.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY Light, 7th-av., next to 34th-st.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 22, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10¼ A. M.

$5,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '62	114¾	70	West. Un. Tel.	32¾
2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64	114⅝	200	Quick. M. Co.	14¾
1,000	do	114⅝	100	do	14⅝
10,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new	113⅝	100	Mariposa Pf. ...b30	17
10,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67	113⅝	200	Pac. Mail	41¾
5,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	111¾	200	Adams Ex.	64
20,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67, b3	113¾	100	do ...b3	64⅛
12,000	do	113¾	100	do ...b30	64¼
1,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	112	100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	19¾
500	do	112¼	50	do	19⅝
20,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	49¾	100	A. M. U. Ex.	38¾
15,000	do	49⅞	100	do	38⅝
1,000	do	50	2	do	37½
1,000	Va. St. 6s, ex c.	55	200	U. S. Ex.	58¾
1,000	Va. St. 6s, n.	61	100	do ...bet. call	58¾
2,000	N. C. St. 6s, n.	24¾	400	N. Y. Cen. & H. R.	93¾
2,000	do	24¾	200	Harlem	139½
5,000	do	24¾	200	do ...b60	140
5,000	Ga. St. 6s	81	200	Clev. & P. R. ...b3	87¾
2,000	La. 6s, Lev. B.	64¼	500	Reading	94¼
2,000	N. C. St. 6s	61	1200	do	94⅛
2,000	La. 6s, Lev. Bs.	78	300	L. S. & M. S. R.	85¾
2,000	N. Y. St. 7s, B. L. B.	103¼	100	do ...b3	85⅝
5,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '83	88	1100	do	85¼
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	87	300	do ...bet. call	85¼
11,000	Erie 2d M. '79	99¼	21	Panama R.	162
2,000	Erie 4th M.	75¼	30	do	162
1,000	A. & T. H. Inc.	78¼	100	do ...bet. call	162
1,000	M. So. S. F. 2ds	97¾	1000	Chic. & N. W.	73¾
1,000	C. & R. I. & P. R. 7s	98¾	100	do ...b10	73¾
1,000	O. & M. Con. Bds.	80	700	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	90¾
5,000	M. & S. P. 7 3-10 Conv.	81¾	100	do	90¾
2,000	Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M.	71	100	do ...b3	90¾
1,000	Col. C. & I. C. 2d M.	68	300	do ...b10	90⅝
1,000	Lake S. Div. B.	89¼	500	do ...bet. call	90⅞
50	Bank Commerce	122	300	do	90⅝
8	do	122¼	200	do	90¾
20	Bank of N. Amer.	109	100	do	90¾
10	Shoe & Leath'r Bk	147½	44	N. J. Cen. R.	100
15	Amer. Ex. Bank	112¼	100	do ...bet. call	100
10	Cent. Nat. Bank	105¼	100	Mil. & St. Paul	72¾
5	Fourth N. Bank	101¾	20	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	87
5	do	101¾	100	do	86¾
5	Tenth Nat. Bk.	105	200	do	86¾
40	Nassau Bank	105	400	T., W. & W.	64
400	Bnkrs' & Brks' A.	105	50	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. Guar.	87¾
8	Continental Bank	93¼	100	do	87¾
21	Del. & H. Can.	121	30	do	87¾
70	Cum. C. Pf.	31½	150	Chic. & Alt.	145
100	do	32¾	100	do	145¼
100	do	32¾	100	Del., L. & W.	105¾
700	do...bet. call	32¾	150	do	105¾
			500	Col., C. & I. C. R.	16
			40	do	15¾
			100	do ...bet. call	16¾
			200	St. Louis & I. M. R.	40

SECOND BOARD—12 M.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	117¾	$20,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new ...b5.x	116
500	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	115			
1,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	114¾	5,000	do ...c	114
75,000	do ...b3	114¼			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Tenn. 6s, ex c.	50	100	N. Y. C. & H. R.	93¾
20,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	49	200	do ...b3	93¾
10,000	Vir. St. 6s, new	61	200	do ...bet. call	93¾
500	Ga. St. 6s	82	100	do ...b3	93¾
10,000	N. Car. St. 6s	40¾	100	do ...b10	93¾
4,000	do	40⅞	100	do	93¾
15,000	N. C. St. 6s, n.	21	60000	N. Y. Cen. & H. R. Ctfs.	88
9,000	do	24¾	20000	do ...bet. call	88¼
1,000	S. Car. St., n.	70	10000	do	88¾
1,000	Mo. St. 6s	87¾	40000	do	88⅞
10,000	La. 6s, Lev. B.	64	20	Panama R.	162
1,000	Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M.	70¾	200	Clev. & Pitts.	90⅝
2,000	do	70	200	do ...b30	91¼
5,000	St. L. & I. M. 1st M. bds.	88	525	Chic. & N. W.	73¾
			500	do	73¾
1,000	M. & St. P. 7 3-10 Conv.	81¼	100	do ...bet. c.	73⅝
20	Merchants' Bank	121	700	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	90¾
500	Cum. C. Pf.	33¾	100	do	90⅞
300	do ...bet. call	33¾	300	do	91
300	Canton Co.	55	500	do ...bet. c.	91¼
100	do ...b30	55¾	100	N. J. Cen.	100⅞
100	do ...b30	56	100	Mil. & St. Paul Pf.	88¾
300	Pacific M. ...bet. c.	41¾	400	Del., Lac. & W. R.	105
300	W. U. Tel.	32⅞	100	Alt. & T. H.	32½
100	Quicksilver	14¾	100	do ...bet. c.	32¾
100	Boston W. P.	16¾	100	Tol., W. & W.	64¼
100	do ...b60	17	200	do	64⅛
200	A. M. U. Ex.	38¾	84	Morris & Essex	88¾
10	Wells-Far. Ex.	19¾	100	P., Ft. W. & Chi. Guarant'd	87¾
100	U. S. Ex. ...bet. c.	58			
100	do	58	100	do	87¾
100	do	58	100	Ohio & Miss. ...b3	25¾
100	do	58	100	do ...b3	25⅞
200	L. S. & M. So. R.	85¾	100	H. & St. J. Pf.	122
400	do	85¾	300	Col., C. & I. C. R.	17
100	do	86¼	300	do	16¾
200	do ...bet. call	86¾	10	Dub. & S. C. R.	109¾

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100	Mariposa	8¾	200	Chic. & N. W. ...b3	73¾
200	do ...b3	8¾	200	do ...b3	73
100	W. U. Tel.	32¾	100	Erie ...b3	23¾
600	Reading	94¾	100	do ...b3	23¾
100	L. S. & M. S. R. ...s3	85¾	100	do ...b10	23¾
2200	Rock Island	105¾	800	Canada M. Co.	35
1000	do	105¾	100	do	35
300	do ...s60	104¾	100	do ...b3	35
2000	do	105	100	do ...b60	32
700	do	105	500	do	30
1100	do ...b3	105	100	do	30
400	do ...s3	104¾			

SATURDAY, Jan. 22—P. M.

The average sales of Gold were a fraction higher than on Friday, 120⅝@120¾@120⅝@120⅝@120⅝ ℔ cent. The market was free from excitement, but the inclination, if anything, was in the upward direction. The Customs demand of the day was nearly $700,000, which may have had some influence. The Foreign Exchanges continued firm, and London left off 108¾@109 ℔ cent., 60 days, and Paris, f.5.19⅜@f.5.18¾ to the dollar. The Banks show a further increase in their Gold average of $1,942,356, and in Greenbacks, $2,370,958. The general line of Deposits is up $5,062,492, *making nearly thirty millions since the New-Year.* The Banks add $491,650 to their Loans and Discounts on the present statement, and it is believed that their accumulation of National Bank Notes since last Monday is at least equal to their increase in Greenbacks. The Treasury Office received for Customs during the week $2,875,495, and paid out $2,346,770 Gold Interest on the Public Debt.

The Stock Exchange was generally stronger than on Friday. The exclusion of Rock Island Stock from the official dealings created less effect on the general market than the action of the Exchange Board on Friday Afternoon threatened. The Stock itself was exclusively dealt in on the Street and the price advanced to 105¼ ℔ cent., but without reference to this peculiar movement there was a pretty general advance on the New-York and Western Roads, and a large business done in Northwest Preferred, New-York Central and Scrip, Lake Shore, &c. The Public Funds of the United States were also higher, and the 5-20s of 1867, which govern the market, advanced from 114 to 114⅜ ℔ cent. The Funds are advanced on the growing and very decided ease in the Money Market and the Bank movement, and speculation in the Railways is promoted by the same cause, even against reported light traffic on the Western lines. In the Miscellaneous Shares there is more business doing in Cumberland, Canton, United States Express, Adams Express and Quicksilver.

After the Boards adjourned, the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, JAN. 22.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	112⅛	112¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	115⅜	115½
United States 5-20s of 1867	114	114⅜
American Gold Coin	120⅝	120⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	109	109
New Bonds of Tennessee	49⅝	49
North Carolina Bonds, new	24⅝	24½
New-York Central and Hudson	92⅝	94
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Certificates	87⅝	88⅝
Reading Railroad	94⅛	94½
Chicago and Rock Island	103⅞	106¼
Northwestern Common	73⅜	73½
Northwestern Preferred	88⅝	90½
Pacific Mail Company	41⅝	41¾
St. Paul Preferred	86⅝	87¼
St. Paul Common	72⅛	73¼
Lake Shore	84⅝	85½
Erie	23⅝	23⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	25⅝	26
New-Jersey Central	99⅝	99¾

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ cent. reg'd, 1881	117⅝	5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	114⅜
6 ℔ cent. coup., 1881	118	5-20 coupons, 1867	114⅜
5-20 registered, 1862	114⅛	5-20 coupons, 1868	114⅛
5-20 coupons, 1862	115⅛	10-40 registered	111⅞
5-20 coupons, 1864	114⅛	10-40 coupon	112⅛
5-20 coupons, 1865	114⅛	6's Currency	110⅝

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, ex coup.	50	Connecticut 6s	98
Tennessee 6s, N. B.	49	Rhode Island 6s	98
Virginia 6s, ex coup.	54½	Alabama 8s	98
Virginia 6s, N. B.	61	Alabama 5s	64
Georgia 6s	81	Ohio 6 ℔ cent., 1875	98
N. Carolina 6s	40⅝	Ohio 6 ℔ cent., 1881	100
N. Carolina 6s, N. B.	24½	Ohio 6 ℔ cent., 1886	100
S. Carolina 6s	70	Indiana 5 ℔ cent.	87
S. Carolina 6s, N. B.	78½	N. Y. Reg. B'y Loan	103⅛
S. Car. 6s, April & Oct	78½	N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan	103
Missouri 6s	87⅝	N. Y. 7s, Canal L., '70	101
Louisiana 6s, L. B.	64½		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	88	Gt. West. 2d, '93	77
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	87½	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	75
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	87	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	70
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n	87	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	93
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100	Gal. & Chic. 2d	91
Erie 1st Ext.	98	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	98¼
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79	99¼	Morris & Essex 1st	98
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80	75½	Morris & Essex 2d	93
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88	75½	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	98
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	98	N. J. Cen. New Bds.	96
Hud. R. 7s, 1st, '69-70	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d	94
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	103	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d	86
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75	100	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	86
Harlem 1st	98	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	72½
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82	117	Chic. & Alton 1st	98
Chic., B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. 1st	103½	Chic. & Alton Inc.	97½
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d	91	Ohio & Miss. 1st	91
M. So. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℔ c.	97½	Ohio & Miss. Cons'd	79
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	85	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	95

Cen. Pac. Bonds	91½	Peninsula R. Bonds	98
Union Pac. 1st Bonds	81	St. L. & Iron Mt. Bs.	88½
Alton & T. H. 1st	[illegible]	Mil. & St. Paul 1st	[illegible]
Alton & T. H. 2d pref.	81	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	91½
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	78	Mil. & St. Paul 1st	88
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	91	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. 1st	84
Chic. & N. W. Ex'n Bs.	85	Mar. & Cin. 1st	87
Chic. & N. W. 1st	90	Cine. & Mil. 1st	87
Consol'd 7 ℔ c. conv.	91	Col., C. & Ind. 1st	70¼
Han. & St. Jo. L. G'ts	108	Col., C. & Ind. 2d	69
Lack. & West. Bonds	90	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	88
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	90	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	80
Tol. & Wab. Equip. Bs	78½	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	78

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	132	East River	104
Manhattan	143	Nassau	103
Merchants'	120	Shoe and Leather	147½
Union	135	Continental	92
America	148	St. Nicholas	115
City	210	Commonwealth	103
Phenix	106	Importers' & Traders'	150
North River	95	Park	150¼
Tradesmen's	150	Central National	103
American Exchange	112	Fourth National	101
Bank of the Republic	120	Ninth National	107½
Bank of N. America	109	Tenth National	105¼
Irving	112	Oriental	150
Metropolitan	135	B'k'rs' & Brokers' Ass.	105½

The following is the report of specie exported from the Port of New-York for the week ending Jan. 22, 1870:

Jan. 17—Brig Spring Bird, Maracaibo—American gold	$10,000
Jan. 20—Steamship Eagle, Havana—American gold	70
Spanish gold	202,400
Jan. 21—Steamship Alaska, Aspinwall—American silver	7,972
American gold	15,326
Jan. 22—Steamship Lafayette, Havre—Gold bars	76,589
Silver bars	30,000
Foreign coin	12,000
Jan. 22—Brig Nellie Gay, Maracaibo—American gold	20,000
Jan. 22—Steamship Union, Paris—Mexican dollars	7,700
Jan. 22—Steamship Union, London—Mexican dollars	137,180
Silver bars	81,000
Total	$600,0[illegible]

The week's imports of foreign Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $1,917,159, and the amount marketed, $1,774,131.

The aggregate amount of imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie) at the Port of New-York for the week ending Jan. 21, 1870, was $3,120,345.

UNITED STATES CURRENCY OUTSTANDING, JAN. 20.

United States notes, old issue		$110,386
United States notes, new issue		}
United States notes, issue of 1869		$356,000,000
One-year 5 ℔ cent. notes	$177,307 00	
Two-year 5 ℔ cent. notes	54,902 50	
Two-year 5 ℔ cent. coup. notes	89,032 50	321,082
Compound interest notes		2,457,560
Fractional currency, first issue	4,524,528 62	
Fractional currency, second iss.	3,428,190 21	
Fractional currency, third issue	16,065,213 75	
Fractional currency, fourth iss.	15,926,700 00	39,949,051
Total		$398,837,[illegible]

The *Alta California* of Jan. 13, says: "The demand for money for duties has been as follows, comparatively:

Jan. 3	$30,033 83	Jan. 8	$12,397 27
Jan. 4	25,792 21	Jan. 10	14,087 23
Jan. 5	26,706 36	Jan. 11	9,391 10
Jan. 6	29,300 91	Jan. 12	8,530 63
Jan. 7	12,500 78		
Total, Jan. 1 to 13			$162,082 79
Same period 1869			142,132 49
Same period 1868			102,256 98

There has been a fair supply of bullion, but it has been restricted in this State for the want of water in the quartz range. Some of the most productive mines have given a short yield, for the reason that water has not been in sufficient supply. The demand for remittance has not been active.

The shipment of specie has been as follows:

	1869.	1870.
To New-York per railroad		$382,862 58
New-York per steamer	$470,588 00	
England	278,405 50	39,587 00
Panama	15,000 00	15,000 00
Total	$764,096 50	$432,229 58
China	571,791 21	860,410 30
Japan	181,925 29	37,090 00
Total	$1,517,792 00	$1,329,729 88

The exports per rail have been large, and mostly gold coin, of which $190,600 has gone by that route since Jan. 1; also, $72,362 58 gold bars, and $49,900 silver bars, comparatively as follows:

	China.	Aq. Steamer.	Rail.	Total.
Gold bars	$46,280 42	$129,087 61	$72,362 58	$237,920 82
Silver bars	105,621 17	20,329 27	49,900 00	175,840 44
Gold coin	50,930 00	15,000 00	190,600 00	255,120 00
Mex. dollars	409,344 00			409,344 00
Gold dust	100 00			100 00
Total	$793,076 20	$670,367 08	$221,862 58	$1,405,225 86

As compared with last year, the bullion shipment is $237,920 82, against $604,145 89; silver bars $475,840 44, against $562,012 53, and coin $265,120, against $143,413 56.

The exports of merchandise and treasure together have been comparatively as follows:

	1869.	1870.
Merchandise	$663,967 00	$482,530 00
Specie, mercantile account	1,517,792 00	1,329,225 86
Treasury movement	162,153 41	183,002 79
Total exports	$2,323,914 40	$2,001,758 65

There has been a considerable and progressive decline in exports, it appears, but there has, notwithstanding this decline in the export of merchandise, been a continued increase in the export of coin, showing that, by reason of continued large exports of goods beyond the wants of the community, we continue to be drained of circulating coin to pay for them.

Messrs. JOHN BINGHAM & CO., in their Liverpool circular of Jan. 7, remark:

"The arrivals foreign for the last three days embrace only moderate supplies of Wheat, Maize and sack and barrel Flour; while those from Ireland and coastwise show extremely small receipts of Oats and Oatmeal. The return of exports for the same period seems to indicate a rather better inquiry for shipments of Wheat and Maize. Since Tuesday the tone of the Grain trade has been quiet, and but little doing in Wheat, lower qualities of which are a little easier to buy, better descriptions fully maintaining their recent prices. Maize in moderate consumptive demand, at prices ranging a shade under those of last market day. Flour unchanged. The weather for the past few days has been extremely mild, with occasional showers of rain. At to-day's market there was only a small attendance of buyers, and the transactions in Wheat were of a most limited nature, being mostly effected at a reduction of 2d. ℔ cental on the rates quoted on Tuesday last. Flour was also extremely dull of sale, and we must quote a decline of 6d. ℔ sack and barrel. Oats and Oatmeal—In the total absence of sales, prices continue merely nominal. Egyptian Beans met with but small inquiry, and were sold at prices about 3d. ℔ quarter in buyers' favor. Canadian Peas in very small request at recent currencies. Grinding Barley slightly easier. Malting Barley and Malt dull and unchanged. Cakes still in good demand. Indian Corn was in very limited request at about 6d. ℔ quarter under recent quotations."

The receipts from operations of the Fitchburg Railroad for the years ending Nov. 30, 1868 and 1869, as reported by the *American Railroad Journal*, were as follows:

	1868.	1869.
From passengers	$447,610 83	$485,246 70
From freight	668,592 54	736,796 24
From mails	10,000 00	10,000 00
From rents	8,134 79	14,189 00
From interest	32,130 44	21,394 00
From expresses	17,790 81	22,968 21
Total	$1,155,259 32	$1,290,593 32
Expenses, viz.:		
Repairs of road	$131,666 62	$157,322 40
Repairs of locomotives	63,132 31	35,238 38
Repairs of structures	58,680 22	68,916 20
Repairs of bridges	22,644 84	32,803 83
Repairs of cars	87,994 75	102,842 83
Fuel	90,221 02	96,781 20
Oil and waste	9,264 26	11,092 85
Freight expenses	105,447 42	129,464 00
Passenger expenses	57,364 45	80,361 71
Switchmen, &c.	19,467 38	22,273 42
Removing ice and snow	14,166 30	3,204 60
Taxes and insurance	72,620 26	82,878 88
Gratuities and damages	6,636 70	16,365 81
Salaries and office exp's	21,910 02	17,455 17
Totals	$810,958 70	$948,714 56
Net earnings	344,300 62	341,879 76

Compared with the previous year the gross earnings show an increase of $135,334 00, with an increase in expenses of $137,755 86, making the decrease in net earnings $2,420 86.

Trial Balance, Nov. 30, 1869.

Construction	$3,540,000 00
Cash and cash funds	158,407 45
Notes receivable	184,826 54
Fuel	30,747 60
Stock materials	62,638 38
Real estate	205,363 00
United States, for mail service	1,188 45
Total	$4,173,365 41
Capital stock	$3,540,000 00
Profit and loss	547,080 44
Receipts from passengers	1,537 64
Receipts from freights	83,162 22
Unclaimed dividends	8,812 09
Unclaimed State tax	2 81
Total	$4,173,365 41

President, WM. B. STEARNS; Directors, Wm. B. Stearns, Alvah Crocker, W. E. Faulkner, P. B. Brigham, W. A. Brigham; Treasurer, M. D. Benson; Superintendent, C. L. Heywood.

The editors of the New-York *Shipping & Commercial List*, in their annual review of the Naval Store trade for 1869, remark:

"The business of producing the last year has been less satisfactory than for several years past, prices having ranged lower than any year during the last ten. In 1866 and 1867, it was alleged that the business did not pay producers a living profit, and wages being probably no lower than then, the margin left for profit in 1869 must have been very narrow. The most noticeable features are the large increase in the receipts of Resin and Tar, the large increase in the amount of these articles exported, over 1868, and the greatly increased amount taken for consumption. The quantity of these taken for consumption is nearly 50 ℔ cent. more than in 1868, but of Spirits Turpentine there was less, for particulars of which see tables.

The shipments of Spirits Turpentine from Wilmington, N. C., direct to foreign ports, were nearly double those of the previous year, as follows:

To	1869. Bbls.	1868. Bbls.
London	29,162	18,710
Liverpool	16,076	12,080
Falmouth	3,001	....
Bristol	2,200	2,297
Glasgow	....	360
Cork, &c.	5,084	....
Antwerp	2,620	....
Rotterdam	2,482	300
Amsterdam	....	....
Christiana, Norway	1,360	....
Other Ports	2	73
Total foreign	64,097	34,873
Total foreign, 1867		34,670
Total foreign, 1866		7,320
Total foreign and coastwise in 1869		118,125
Total foreign and coastwise in 1868		94,018
Total foreign and coastwise in 1867		89,974
Total foreign and coastwise in 1866		67,007

Crude Turpentine, which was once so important an article of export from the port of New-York to England, has of late years scarcely been mentioned in that direction. In the year 1854, there was exported from New-York over 126,000 barrels, and from that time to 1860 (including the latter year) the amount exported ranged from 78,000 to 97,000 barrels, falling to 34,000 barrels in 1860, and to 19,500 barrels in 1861, when they almost wholly ceased, the supply being nearly cut off by the war. In 1862, there was none exported; in 1863, 16 barrels; in 1864, 610 barrels; in 1865, 4,863 barrels; in 1866, 13,283 barrels; in 1867, 297 barrels; in 1868, 704 barrels, and in 1869, 780 barrels, exclusive of that shipped to Canada. The receipts, which were 96,769 barrels in 1859, and 60,808 in 1860, fell to 32,109 in 1861, 3,100 in 1862, and 2,700 in 1863. In 1864 the receipts were increased to 4,730 barrels, 36,700 in 1865, and 23,209 in 1866. In 1867 there were received 11,400 barrels, 1868 about the same, (11,160 barrels,) and in 1869 19,308 barrels, nearly the whole product of the pine tree being distilled in the South. Quotations are quite nominal, but few sales having been made during the year to local distillers. The first lot of Virgin Dip (15 barrels) was received at Wilmington March 23, and brought $6 per barrel. Canada took 1,942 barrels through this port during the year. *Spirits Turpentine*—The receipts at this port the past year are about the same as in the year 1868, but there has been at no time so great a scarcity as for a few days during the year 1868, when there was not a barrel in yard, and so long as there is any in the South, such a state of things can hardly occur again, the telegraph and steamer uniting to prevent a dearth of any article so near at hand. The quantity taken for export in 1869 slightly exceeds that of 1868, but is nevertheless 40 ℔ cent. behind 1867, as will be seen by a glance at our tables. The whole range of prices in 1869 is 41½c.@50c., being 1c. higher on the lowest, and 21c. lower on the highest quotations of 1868—the average price of the past year was 5c. ℔ gallon less than in 1868, making a total loss of more than $120,000 on the quantity received at New-York alone, as compared with the average price of 1868. *Resins*—The receipts in 1869 were largely in advance of 1868, and greater than any year since 1860. Strained have been in large demand for export the past year, the quantity shipped being considerably in excess of the year 1868, for the good reason, probably, that prices ranged much lower—indeed, there would seem to be no limit (anywhere in the range of our ability to supply) to the wants of Europe for this and other grades, at anything like low prices. In this respect, shippers have had great inducements, the highest monthly average of Common to Good Strained during the year ($2 61) being much below the average of the whole year 1868, ($2 94,) while the lowest monthly average of the past year ($2 07) falls below the lowest monthly average of 1868 some 38 cents—the average price of the whole year for Strained (Common to Good) is $2 33, against $2 94 in 1868. Strictly Common and Black sold throughout the year about 5 cents below Common Strained, though there is very little of that description now made, whereas a few years ago the bulk of that received here was of this grade, if it could be said to have any grade. Little can be said concerning the higher grades. No. 2 followed the course of Strained; No. 1 and Pale ranged about the same as last year, and Extra Pale and Window Glass ranged a trifle higher, though little can be promised of the quotations of these descriptions, the grades being made more by the prices than the prices by the grades, the best that happens to be in the market being classed as Pale and Extra Pale, when they might not be called better than No. 1, in the presence of samples of really Pale and Extra Pale. Some very fine samples of Water Pale brought fancy prices, ($12@$14,) but the quantity of this description made is always very small, and no criterion of the market. *Tar*—The receipts of the past year are 10,000 bbls. in excess of any year since 1855, and the consumption has kept pace with the supply, this article being now used largely in street paving. The average price of the year, however, is lower than for several years past, and producers declare that present quotations leave no margin for profit. In this view of the case, there will probably be less made the coming year, unless a foreign demand should stimulate prices, and consequently the production.

Statistics of the Trade of New-York.

	Turpentine. Bbls.	Sp. Turpentine. Bbls.	Resin. Bbls.	Tar. Bbls.
Stock on hand Jan. 1, 1869	861	3,686	94,919	5,517
Add received in 1869	12,303	64,994	550,600	71,016
Total supply	13,164	68,680	645,519	76,533
Deduct export in 1869	*7,754	17,810	498,357	35,565
	5,410	50,870	147,162	41,[illegible]
Deduct stock Jan. 1, '70	62	3,677	31,025	9,065

Taken from New-York for Consumption.

	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
1869	10,378	45,193	125,137	32,273
1868	10,901	38,160	88,441	21,606
1867	10,790	32,184	84,378	22,485
1866	10,771	30,062	79,463	23,740
1865	10,894	17,794	76,139	17,462
1864	9,062	16,237	18,032	24,952
1863	4,395	9,229	19,253	15,375
1862	2,412	20,578	22,790	11,461
1861	31,140	31,150	32,600	17,486

*Including, 1,942 bbls. to Canada.

THE LANE-TAYLOR CASE

A Singular Friend of High Officials—Remarkable Development of Female Power.

Commissioner MANIERRE yesterday continued the taking of testimony in the case of FRANK B. LANE, of the Fifteenth Precinct, charged by LIDA TAYLOR with raising her vail when she was going home through Sixth-avenue, and with illegally arresting her. The woman gave her testimony on Tuesday last, and when the case was called up yesterday, she not being present, counsel for LANE asked an adjournment in order to secure her presence, in order that she might be cross-examined. This Commissioner MANIERRE positively refused, and thus spared the complainant the annoyance of being subjected to a searching after truth. The counsel was therefore compelled to make such defence as he was able, and called Officer Riordan, of the Fifteenth Precinct, who deposed that on the night of the arrest he was on duty in Washington-square, and saw Lane taking the woman to the Station House; hearing her speak quite loudly he asked Lane who she was; Lane answered, "a woman who is in the habit of traveling my post;" the woman shouted out fiercely several times, "You're a liar," to which Lane only replied, "You're a lady;" Lane, a moment after told her to walk on the flag pavement in front of him, to which she answered, "None of you're d—d business; I'll walk where I please; I know all the Police Commissioners and some of the Judges, and I'll break you."

David B. Adams, a private watchman, was sworn and testified that he was in company with Lane about one o'clock on the morning of Dec. 23, when the woman Lida Taylor passed them; she turned back and demanded Lane's number; he did not see Lane raise her vail, but has several times seen Lida passing up and down Sixth-avenue at late hours of the night.

Lane was sworn in his own behalf, and testified that after the woman, Lida Taylor, had passed him, she came back and demanded his number, which he gave her, and asked who she was and what she wanted it for; she appeared to be under the influence of liquor and talking wildly about her friends, threatened to break him; Lane advised her to go home, and said if she did not he would arrest her; instead of doing so she rushed upon him, seized him by the beard, which she pulled violently; he then put his hand upon her arm, saying "You are my prisoner," when she broke away, using very profane language; he did arrest her and took her to the Station House, where she was very much excited, and was locked up. In the morning he took her to Court before Justice Dodge, who told her she deserved punishment, but he thought being locked up all night was enough, and discharged her with an admonition to treat officers more respectfully in the future. On cross-examination Lane adhered to these statements, and, in addition, denied that he told her landlord that she was a bad character, but admitted that he had told him that she had been arrested for disorderly conduct.

At this point the case was further adjourned until Monday next, to procure the attendance of Sergeant HOLBROOK of the Fifteenth Precinct, who locked up the woman of the powerful friends. It is said that she is the daughter of a high official, and she is certainly indorsed by some mighty magnates of this City as a "perfect lady."

Star Chamber Practice and Counter Orders.

By the following order adopted by the Judges of the Supreme Court, (at the suggestion of Judge BRADY, it is understood,) the practice of granting orders and hearing motions by the Judges promiscuously, is to be discontinued. This change will obviate much of the conflict of jurisdiction heretofore so common in that Court, and so severely though justly criticised by the public:

ORDERED—All applications for orders must be made to the Justice assigned to hold the Chambers, except during his absence therefrom; when, in cases of emergency, to be satisfactorily explained, they may be made to any other Justice; provided, however, that the order applied for shall not conflict with one previously made and existing. And hereafter no motions founded on notice or orders to show cause shall be heard out of the Chambers, unless he shall otherwise request. Orders—Applications for a resettlement of Special Term must be made to the Justice who heard and decided the motion or proceeding.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The President of the United States has taken official notice of the death of George Peabody, the philanthropist, by ordering a funeral escort of United States troops to accompany the remains from Portland, Me., to South Danvers, Mass. The escort will be composed of a battalion of the Fifth Artillery, under the command of Brevet Brigadier-General B. H. Hill, Lieutenant-Colonel Fifth Artillery, commanding Fort Preble, and will consist of the band of the Fifth Artillery, a company of fifty men from Fort Independence, two companies of fifty men each from Fort Warren, and a company of fifty men from Fort Adams. These companies are now en route for Portland, to be present on the arrival of the fleet bearing the remains from England.

In accordance with recent orders the list of commissions issued and resignations accepted by the Governor, will be announced monthly hereafter, instead of fortnightly, as has heretofore been the practice.

The West Point appropriations have been considered in Congress during the week. The sum called for is $315,[illegible], and it appears that there is an excess of $40,706 over the bill of last year, owing to the fact that there were [illegible] cadets estimated for, instead of 2[illegible], and that an item of $25,000 was appropriated for a fire-proof building for public offices and archives, and $7,000 for rebuilding the north wharf.

The Fifth Company, Seventh Regiment, intend sending a select Committee to the rooms of the Manhattan Club, in this City, at an early date, for the purpose of presenting a series of handsomely worded and engrossed resolutions, in acknowledgment of courtesies extended the command during its annual excursion to Tottenville, S. I. The Manhattan boys propose to give the soldiers a warm reception.

The several batteries of the First Division will, until further orders, hold weekly drills in the drill rooms in the arsenal, corner of Elm and White streets, as follows: Battery B, Monday evening; C, Tuesday evening; G, Wednesday evening, and K, Thursday evening.

The first annual hop of Company F, Ninth Regiment, came off on Tuesday evening at their armory in Twenty-sixth-street, and proved a decided success both pecuniarily and socially. The music was excellent and the rooms were handsomely decorated. The toilets of the ladies were exceedingly rich and tasteful, and the mingling of the various uniforms from different New-York and Brooklyn regiments produced a charming effect. The supper arrangements, by Crawford, were highly enjoyable, and Company F has reason to be proud of the festivities afforded by them. The Ninth is essentially a social regiment and the members are always enjoying themselves.

The Veteran Association of the Twenty-second Regiment will give their annual dinner on Thursday next at Delmonico's, the cloth to be ready at 8 P. M. The Committee of Arrangements is composed of Colonel John H. Palmer, Commissary Thomas Cunnaby, and Lieutenant John S. Bussing.

In the Seventh Company of the Seventh Regiment, Corporal E. E. Horton, Jr., has been elected Sergeant, and Private E. C. Anderson was promoted to a Corporalcy.

A very interesting book will soon be published by Lieutenant O. E. Wood, a West Point graduate, entitled *The West Point Scrap Book*. The work will contain 260 pages of letter-press, and over fifty original illustrations, and the contents will comprise incidents, sketches, songs, anecdotes, and legends of West Point, written by graduates while cadets at the Academy. No attempt has hitherto been made to preserve these interesting reminiscences of West Point life, and the collection will, it is believed, be eagerly sought. It will be published exclusively by subscription, and gotten up in the best style of art.

We are requested to state that the rumor circulated by a contemporary, that domestic troubles exist in the Sixth Company, Seventh Regiment, is wholly unfounded.

The officers and members of the Twenty-second Regiment, materially aided by the members of the Veteran Corps, are now busily engaged in perfecting the necessary arrangements for their forthcoming ball at the Academy of Music, which takes place on the 8th of next month. We already hear of several novelties, and were permitted a glimpse at some of the programme and card features, which show that the Committees are doing wonders. It is intended that this ball shall eclipse all previous efforts of the Twenty-second, and the Committee give abundant promise of success. The sale of boxes closed last evening at the armory, and the pecuniary success of the reception and hop is a fixed fact. In point of numbers and selection of guests, the ball of the Twenty-second will compare favorably with any previous event this season.

In the Twelfth Regiment the unexpected announcement is made that both Lieutenant-Colonel Knox McAfee and Major Howe have tendered their resignations in consequence of expiration of term of service, and also on the ground of ill health. The loss is a severe one and will be sorely felt by the chasseurs.

In the Thirteenth Regiment, battalion drills by three companies have taken place at the regimental armory during the past week, under the direction of Major Daniell. They were very successful.

The annual ball of Troop H, Third Cavalry, came off at Irving Hall on Thursday evening, and was attended by many military notabilities of New-York and Brooklyn. There were fully 1,500 people present, all of whom thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

Major Bush, of the Fifty-sixth Regiment, has resigned his commission.

The State Military Association held its annual session last week at the State capital. The attendance was a fair one, but very little business of importance was transacted, the question of the prize gudeons being referred to a Committee.

The officers and members of the Seventy-first Regiment gave their friends a reception on Friday evening in their new armory in Thirty-second-street, and had a regular house-warming over the event. The rooms are in excellent shape, and were filled to overflowing by a fashionable assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. Professor Downing and the regimental band afforded the company a select programme of promenade music. During the evening Colonel Harry Rockafellar was presented with a handsome gold veteran badge, ornamented with diamonds. The Board of Officers were the donors.

The following is a correct and complete list of the officers of the First Regiment of United States Artillery, stationed in New-York Harbor: Colonel J Vogdes, Brevet Brigadier-General, Fort Hamilton; Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph A. Haskins, Brevet Brigadier-General, Fort Schuyler; Major Clement L. Best, Brevet Colonel, Fort Wadsworth; Captain Henry W. Closson, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Fort Hamilton; Captain Loomis L. Langdon, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Fort Hamilton; Captain William M. Maynadier, Brevet Major, Fort Hamilton; Captain Guy V. Henry, Brevet Colonel, Fort Wadsworth; Captain Frank E. Taylor, Brevet Major, Fort Schuyler; Captain William L. Haskin, Brevet Major, Fort Schuyler; Lieutenant Chandler P. Eakin, Brevet Major, Fort Schueler; Lieutenant R. M. Hall, Regimental Quartermaster, Brevet Colonel, Fort Hamilton; Lieutenant J. H. Counselman, Adjutant, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Fort Hamilton; Lieutenant Edward D. Wheeler, Fort Schuyler; Lieutenant J. H. MacMurray, Brevet Major, Fort Wadsworth; Lieutenant John H. Dillenback, Fort Hamilton; Lieutenant Richard D. Shaw, Brevet Captain, Fort Hamilton; Lieutenant Daniel D. Wheeler, Brevet Captain, Fort Hamilton; Lieutenant L. A. Chamberlin, Fort Hamilton; Second Lieutenant Abner H. Merrill, Fort Schuyler; Second Lieutenant John M. K. Davis, Fort Schuyler; Second Lieutenant Thomas H. Barber, Fort Hamilton; Second Lieutenant Allyn Capron, Fort Hamilton; Second Lieutenant Gilbert P. Cotton, Fort Wadsworth; Second Lieutenant Clement L. Best, Jr., Fort Wadsworth; Second Lieutenant H. L. Harris, Fort Hamilton.

Woman's Suffrage—Still Another Struggle for the Ballot.

The Woman's Suffrage Association held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon at No. 286 Broadway, Dr. HALLOCK in the chair. A resolution offered at last meeting, viz.: "That the right of woman to the ballot rests upon her individuality, that she is an integral, and not a fractional part of the Republic, that each woman counts one in the census of the nation," was discussed at some length.

Dr. HALLOCK strongly advocated the principles set forth in the resolution. Some men would withhold the ballot from woman because the possession of it would entail upon her duties beyond her strength. With such it was a question of muscle, and not of mind. If right is founded on muscle, then should not the horse vote? Individual exertion was the foundation of our Government, and yet we have one-half of the population of this country taking no direct action in its government. He was especially desirous that something should be done to engage the attention of the women of this City, so that they might not be compelled to take an objectless ride through the Central Park to search after appetite.

Mr. POOLE contended that women are as it were on a pedestal, and are a privileged class. They are not compelled to serve on juries and are free from the trials and contentions of business life "down town." They should be enfranchised at once, so that woman may be enabled to obtain a jury of her peers. Let them at once come down from their pedestal and be enfranchised.

These remarks called forth some apt responses from Mrs HALLOCK and other ladies. A member desired to know if the question of woman's right to vote had not better be practically tested? Mrs. BLAKE replied that a Mrs. MORRELL, in Missouri, is about to test the question at the next election, when, if denied the privilege of voting, she announces her determination of seeking redress from the Supreme Court. Mrs. BLAKE then proceeded to deliver a very neat little speech on the advantages to be obtained by the ballot, making many happy and pointed allusions.

The following resolution was offered by Mrs. HALLOCK, which was laid on the table until the next meeting:

Whereas, It is gravely argued against the rights of women to the ballot that she is incapable of bearing arms.

Resolved, That though women generally are not fitted to serve as soldiers; yet History, sacred and profane, offers abundant proof that woman in great national emergencies has saved the State by her superior wisdom in council and her military skill on fields of battle; also, that in the hospital the services of woman during the war are as essential to victory as the destructive man in the field.

Mrs. LANCASTER, a representative of the Vermont Press, gave some encouraging accounts of the progress of the movement in Maine. After some remarks by Mrs. SOMERBY and a few other ladies, the meeting was adjourned.

THE CARMEN AND THE COLLECTOR

Protest Against the Cartage Order—Scene at the Custom House—Mr. Grinnell Lays Down the Law.

Yesterday the troubles of the carmen with Collector GRINNELL reached a climax. Having, the evening before, held a mass meeting for the purpose of denouncing the new cartage system, a delegation of the aggrieved proceeded yesterday to the Custom House, and presented to the Collector a petition, bearing the names of over one hundred merchants, asking for the repeal of the recent order. The delegation numbered seven carmen, with a venerable member at its head. They entered Mr. GRINNELL's office, where an interview took place to the following effect:

CARMAN—Mr. GRINNELL, we are carmen, formerly employed in the Custom House. Here is a petition to you for a repeal of your new cartage regulations.

COLLECTOR—Gentlemen, you are too late; the contracts are signed, the contractors are under bonds, and the system is to go into operation.

CARMAN No. 2—It is unjust and unfair.

COLLECTOR—What is?

CARMAN—Depriving 1,500 men of bread.

COLLECTOR.—Only to give it to 1,500 others equally needing it.

After a few words more, the Collector, warming up as the interview continued, said:

Well, gentlemen, the fact is right here. The old cartage system was one of the worst features of the Custom House, and I determined to do away with it. I was bound to make persons who carried Government goods responsible and bonded parties—

Carman No. 3 here remarked that the carmen were responsible under the old rule, and merchants would prefer to choose their own carmen to carry their goods.

The Collector continued: "That is just what ought to be broken up. Is it right that dutiable goods, which for the time being belong to the Government, should be carried by the merchants to whom they are consigned? Goods in charge of the Government must be handled only by sworn officers of the Government. If there is a loss or a misdemeanor anywhere, then I can find out where it lies."

Another carman said they had not had a fair show; to which the Collector replied that the contracts had been kept open four days longer than the set time, and they could not complain on that ground. The only conditions required were integrity, fitness for the position, means to carry on the contract, and a loyal record; not that the parties must be Republicans, but that they were on the Government's side during the war.

To all these points, made by the Collector, the carmen could make no reply, but were bound to acknowledge the soundness of the Collector's policy, if not by words, at least by their silence.

The Chairman of the delegation then asked the Collector to return them their petition. Mr. GRINNELL replied that as it had been formally presented and was respectful, he felt that it should go on file and promised them a certified copy of it. With this the delegation withdrew.

This whole scene was greatly relished by all parties present, and seemed to be the grand *finale* of the matter.

During the day several prominent merchants dropped into the Custom House and disavowed having put their names to the petition presented. They heartily indorsed the Collector's new *régime*. This new cartage system will probably save thousands of dollars, both to the Government and to the merchants. Packages that formerly were carted for 53 cents will now go for 37 cents, and instead of a payment of 75 cents on 1,000 pounds of merchandise, 1,260 pounds will be carted for 50 cents.

SMALLPOX.

The Mendacious Efforts to Magnify Our Danger—True State of Affairs.

The smallpox continues steadily to decline both in the number and virulence of the cases, and the unprincipled efforts which are made in some quarters to create the impression that the City is under the scourge of the dreadful disease are doomed to certain failure. There were eleven cases reported yesterday, and that number is much below the average for the week; none of them were of a virulent type and all of them were found in the infected district south of Fourteenth-street and east of the Bowery, beyond which the pest has never passed, except in two isolated cases. The facts heretofore published in the TIMES, with those now given, are sufficient to prove the reckless depravity and mendacity of those who persistently assert that smallpox is now and for some time past has been present in New-York in epidemic form. A still more desperate effort to injure the City is now to be made by publishing daily lists of the houses in which the disease may be developed. The terrible power of iteration is perfectly well known, and it is supposed that the daily publication of a list of a dozen or less houses as infected may at last create a belief among the unreflecting portion of the community that the City at large is scourged by the pest. Especially in this likely to be the case with merchants in distant cities about to come to New-York to make their Spring purchases. To all these it is necessary to say that Dr. HARRIS, the Sanitary Superintendent, unequivocally states that the City is not infected, and that strangers coming here at this time do not run any extraordinary risk. There is very little more smallpox here now than is usual at this season of the year, and it has rarely been more amenable to treatment than at present, nor was it ever more successfully confined to a single and very small section of the City. The locality where the cases occur is the foulest and most densely peopled portion of the City, and if the disease were the epidemic it is claimed, it would by this time have decimated the tenement house population where it has appeared. That the great majority of these houses have had but one case each, that few have had more than three or four, and that during the whole of the present season there have been less than a score of cases outside the tenement houses, are sufficient proofs of the energy and success of the Sanitary Superintendent in stamping out the disease; nor does it detract from his merit that he has never magnified his enemy, and has never asserted, or believed, that smallpox is epidemic in the City. All that he has said was to declare his determination that it should not become so.

Almost a Robbery at Port Jefferson.

A Port Jefferson gentleman, by the name of HIRAM TUTHILL, was fortunate enough to have his wits about him one day last week. On his return from the City, where he had gone to collect money, he noticed a ministerial-looking chap, who seemed to pay particular attention to him and especially eye his well-filled pocket-book whenever he had occasion to take it from his breast pocket. Mr. TUTHILL, when the stranger's eyes were away, adroitly removed the money from the pocket-book and replaced it in his breast pocket. The sequel shows that he had not been too circumspect, for at the next station, just as the train had started, the unknown grabbed the book from his breast pocket, and jumped from the train. Mr. TUTHILL thought that the pocket-book was of too little value to make a fuss about, so he quietly proceeded home with $750 in his vest pocket.

Receipt of Taxes.

The Tax Receiver reports the following receipts during the week:

Jan. 17	$13,127 17
Jan. 18	38,836 79
Jan. 19	13,855 61
Jan. 20	6,762 05
Jan. 21	5,475 79
Jan. 22	7,006 00
Total	$87,[illegible] 81

The Richardson Marriage Certificate.

The document which officially attests the death-bed marriage of the late ALBERT D. RICHARDSON, was not filed in the office of the Register of Vital Statistics until yesterday. It is in the hand writing of Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, who certifies that on the 30th day of November, he married A. D. RICHARDSON to "Mrs. ABBY SAGE." The certificate is very imperfect, as all the blanks on the back for the ages, nativities, parentage and occupations of the parties to the marriage are left unfilled. This fact, however, does not invalidate the document as a legal proof of a marriage.

The Hester-Street Whisky Frauds—A Witness Rebutting His Own Testimony.

A very daring disregard for an oath was shown yesterday during the examination in the Hester-street distillery case, in which several persons are charged with having run off large quantities of whisky in an illicit manner. A man named ISAAC SCHLARTENWAGNER, recently a witness for the Government in the case, was brought on the stand for the defence, and was then made to testify that his previous testimony was untrue, and that he had been induced to give it through fear, MORITZ SCHLESINGER, one of the Government witnesses, having told him that unless he testified in the manner in which he did that he would be sent to State Prison for five years. The case was subsequently adjourned.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 22

By Judge Sutherland.

CASES SETTLED.

Gerding *vs.* Kobbe, Bell *vs.* Waterbury, Shortland *vs.* Van Nostrand, and Edward Bridges *vs.* Christopher Birchard.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 22.

By Chief Justice Barbour.

Sherman *vs.* McNeee; motion granted.
Hepburn *vs.* Treanor; complaint dismissed with costs, and $10 costs of motion.
Shipsey *vs.* The Bowery National Bank; motion dismissed, with $5 costs.
Ford *vs.* Ransom; motion granted vacating order of Dec. 22, 1869, with $10 costs.
Rouse *vs.* Norris; motion granted, and cause referred.
May *vs.* Knob; judgment for plaintiff for $[illegible] 57.
Hutton *vs.* Babcock; motion granted.
Turner *vs.* Bradstreet; motion granted without costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 22.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Caine *vs.* Phillips; motion for receiver granted.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 23.—*Neil Badell vs. The Steamer Potomac.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York. This was a case of collision, which occurred between the schooner *A. V. Bedell* and the steamer *Potomac*, on the night of the 7th of July, 1866, in the Chesapeake Bay, near the mouth of the Rappahannock River. The schooner was heading about north, going up the bay, sailing by the wind, which was about west northwest. On deck were the Captain, one man at the wheel, and one forward, stationed as lookout. The steamer was bound down the bay, and was sailing due south, having the required lights burning in their proper places. The lookout of the steamer reported a vessel on the starboard bow. The mate ordered the helm to be starboarded two points and steadied, but soon discovering that the schooner was nearing the steamer, he again ordered the helm to be starboarded. The captain then came into the pilot house, rang the bell and stopped the engine, but the schooner was struck on her larboard side, just abaft her fore-rigging, by the bow of the steamer, and cutting deeply into and immediately sinking her, resulting in a total loss. The evidence satisfied the District Court below that the steamer was at fault, and the decree was for the libelant; but upon appeal to the Circuit, the decree of the District Court was reversed, and the libel dismissed, that Court holding that as it was plain the schooner changed her course to the eastward by porting her helm, the steamer could not be charged with the collision. If the schooner had kept her course it would have been the duty of the steamer to take care of her, but the change of course by the schooner brought her across the track of the steamer, and caused the collision. The libelant brings the case here contending that the decree of the Circuit should be reversed, and that of the District Court affirmed, and the evidence is set out and discussed at great length to sustain this view.

E. C. Benedict for libelant and appellant, and John E. Parsons and E. H. Curtis for respondents.

Michael Ryan, Alexandria, La.; Robert N. Baskin, Salt Lake, U. T.; John E. Parsons, G. M. Spier, Freeman J. Fithian and Charles O. Converse, of New-York, were admitted to the Bar.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Gilbert.

Bernard Cunningham, Dennis McLane, David Lynch, and Patrick Brennan, make a motion in the Supreme Court, before Justice GILBERT, for a mandamus to issue to restore them to membership in the Operative Stone Masons' Association. The cards of admission of these gentlemen were refused by the President on the ground of their violating an article of the Constitution, which says: "Any member having possession of a job, no member shall interfere under a penalty of the fine." The case charged was that of Daniel Burns in erecting a house in Butler-street. The relators deny violation of the by-laws, and ask the interference of the Courts to compel their reinstatement. They claim that they were not expelled by a vote of the society, according to the rule, but only by the President's refusal to receive them. Adjourned to next Saturday.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Hutchings.

WILLS ADMITTED.

The wills of the following deceased persons have been admitted to probate during the past week: Mary N. Van Allen, Mary O'Neill, Benjamin H. Little, Michael C. McCormick, Frederick Winter, Benjamin Wetmore, Rika Goldschmidt, Helen M. Fish, Elizabeth Dempsey, Sarah Rogers, Chas. P. Crichton, Susan Long, Mary Cole, Lucy Sanford and Tobias Lander.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Letters of administration on the following estates have been granted for the week ending Jan. 21: Jane M. Birdsall, Jeremiah Mahoney, Thomas Curran, Lyman Taylor, Jr., Sarah Maria Morse, Ellen Culloy, George Barrett, Arthur Johnson, Anastase Piet.

SURROGATE'S COURT, BROOKLYN.

Before Surrogate Veeder.

WILLS PROVED.

The wills of the following-named persons were proved last week: Joseph Dailey, $7,000; William Barreth, $1,600; Margaret Hanley, $2,000; Eve Stillwell, $25,000.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Letters of administration were granted in the estates of Rose Carolan, Mary Harrington, Harriet Jones, Eva Guck, James Bogle, George Walsh, Smith Morehouse, and Richard Kerr, all of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP.

Letters of guardianship were granted to Benjamin Dunning in the estates of his children; to Samuel O. Townsend in the estates of Charles C., Albert L. and John Ammerman; to Charles W. Rudgard in the estates of his children; to Jane Derrick in the estate of Jane Johnson.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE ON MADISON-AV., NEAR 30th-st.—Four-story brown-stone, 24x55, $50,000; two very elegant, one at $55,000, one at $58,000, near 42d-st.; one near 54th-st., all hard wood to the top, 25x70, $73,000; in 43d-st., between 5th and Madison avs., size 24x65, $55,000; in 50th-st., near 5th-av., superior four-story, brown-stone, 18x55, ground rent only $15 a year, price $23,000. HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,272 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—ONLY $5,000 DOWN, OR WILL exchange for New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City or Newark property, or a small farm near the City to above value. A beautiful cottage, with seven lots of ground, in a village, one hour from New-York; house is nearly new; all the improvements; fruit, shrubbery, stable, &c.; three lines of cars; five minutes from depot; balance above $5,000 may remain upon bond and mortgage. Call on or address T. C. P., No. 41 Park-row, New-York, Room No. 6.

FOR SALE—AT MONTCLAIR, BLOOMfield, N. J., a property of 23 acres, with a good residence, splendidly situated, near present M. and E. R. R., and nearer to proposed Midland Railroad Depots. The location and lay of the land is such that it is capable of being inexpensively and excellently laid out in building plots, offering a rare chance for a profitable investment. Price and particulars by A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MONTROSE—BETWEEN ORANGE AND South Orange, N. J., opposite and commanding elegant views of mountain; residence and stables, thoroughly built, slate roofs, containing every modern convenience; eleven rooms; near depot; neighborhood restricted; terms easy. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner of Pine.

STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY IN EXCHANGE FOR DRY GOODS.—A beautiful residence, with outbuildings and twenty-two acres of land, admirably located on Staten Island, will be exchanged on equitable terms for dry goods, by the owner, residing at Albany. Address W. J. FRYER, Real Estate Agent, Albany, N. Y.

ALL WANTING RURAL HOMES will do well to examine G. G. Guild's plan for furnishing them. It is no lottery, and yet the chances are favorable for securing a cottage and four lots, worth $6,000, for the small cash payment of $140. Maps and pamphlets and subscription papers at the office of JOHNSON & MILLER, 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—THE BEST house in Mount Vernon; ten minutes from depot, opposite stone church, on 4th-av.; terms easy; price $15,000. Apply to HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,272 Broadway, or D. P. SECOR & CO., Mount Vernon.

LONG BRANCH.—COTTAGES ON THE sea shore for sale or to rent, furnished, for the coming season; also, very desirable places within half mile of the sea, with acres of ground attached, for sale. FRANK G. BROWN, No. 38 Broadway.

LANDS IN WEST VIRGINIA, VIRginia, and other Southern States, for sale by the NEW-YORK SOUTHERN LAND COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway.

TO EXCHANGE FOR A SMALL COUNTRY seat one hour from City, forty lots at Newtown, and pay difference. HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,272 Broadway.

622 ACRES OF LAND, WITH SAW and planing mill for sale. Terms easy. Address MICHELIN & CO., Real Estate Agents, southeast corner Broadway and Fulton-st., New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE STORE No. 477 Broadway and No. 44 Mercer-st., west side, between Grand and Broome sts., five stories high, iron fronts on both streets, 25 feet front and rear by 200 feet through; is now being finished in the best manner, and will be ready for occupation about the 1st of February next; the store and lofts will be let together or separately. Apply at the office, No. 350 Greenwich-st., between 12 and 1 o'clock.

OFFICE TO LET—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 6th-av.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE AT ELIZAbeth, N. J.; pleasantly located; modern improvements; rent $125 per month; will be taken partly in board. Address Box No. [illegible] Elizabeth, N. J.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.

ON MONDAY, JAN. 24,

WILL OPEN A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF RICH PLAIN SILKS, IN ALL THE NEW SHADES, AT $2, $2 50, $2 75 AND $3.

MUCH BELOW THEIR MARKET PRICE.

JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE LOT OF VERY HEAVY BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS, FULL SATIN FACE, AT $3 50, WORTH $4 50.

A FULL LINE OF RICH DRESS SATINS, IN ALL THE NEW EVENING SHADES.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN LYONS BLACK SILK VELVETS.

DRESS GOODS.

LYONS POPLINS, $1, REDUCED FROM $1 50.

IRISH POPLINS, $1 50, REDUCED FROM $2.

ALL-WOOL EMPRESS CLOTHS, 50c., REDUCED FROM 70c.

SCOTCH WATER-PROOF WINCEYS, 50c., REDUCED FROM $1.

FRENCH MERINOS, 75c., REDUCED FROM $1.

CLOAKS.

REAL ASTRAKHAN CLOAKS, $25, REDUCED FROM $65.

OPERA CLOAKS, $15 AND $20.

BLACK VELVET CLOAKS, FROM $70 TO $100.

BLACK CLOTH CLOAKS, $14, $18 AND $20.

ERMINE AND MINK SETS, REDUCED 25 PER CENT.

ALPACA WALKING SUITS, $15.

POPLINETTE WALKING SUITS, $8.

LADIES' TUCKED SKIRTS .... $1 00.

LADIES' NIGHT DRESSES .... 2 00.

LADIES' CHEMISES .... 75.

LADIES' DRAWERS .... 75.

CHILDREN'S CLOAKS AND DRESSES AT LESS THAN ONE-HALF THEIR ORIGINAL COST.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, JAN. 24, A VERY LARGE LOT OF LINEN GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

SEVERAL CASES OF

5-4 BLEACHED DAMASKS, at 60c., REDUCED FROM 75c.

6-4 BLEACHED DAMASKS, at 75c., REDUCED FROM 90c.

8-4 BLEACHED DAMASKS, at 87c., REDUCED FROM $1.

A LARGE LOT OF 8-4 AND 10-4 BARNSLEY DAMASKS, (VERY FINE.)

8-4 BARNSLEY LINEN SHEETING, at 60c.; REDUCED FROM 75c.

9-4 BARNSLEY LINEN SHEETING, at 80c.; REDUCED FROM 90c.

10-4 BARNSLEY LINEN SHEETING, at $1. REDUCED FROM $1 25.

ALSO, A FULL LINE OF VERY FINE LINEN SHEETINGS, IN EVERY WIDTH.

5-8 NAPKINS, $1 25 PER DOZEN, TO THE FINEST IMPORTED.

A LARGE LOT OF CRASH, at 8c., 10c. and 12½c. per yard.

HUCK AND DIAPER TOWELING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

PIANO COVERS, FROM $10 UPWARDS.

COTTON GOODS SOLD AT PACKAGE PRICE BY THE YARD OR PIECE, IN SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS OF EVERY WELL KNOWN BRAND.

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS.

Purchasers of EVERY DESCRIPTION OF DRY GOODS will do well to call and examine the inducements we are offering previous to taking our semi-annual stock. In Dress Goods we offer

POPLINS OF EVERY QUALITY at 12½ cents per yard and upwards,

SUPERIOR ALL-WOOL EMPRESS CLOTHS and FRENCH MERINOS AT 50 CENTS, and other dress goods proportionately low.

Also, TABLE DAMASK NAPKINS, LINENS, HANDKERCHIEFS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES AND FANCY GOODS, together with a very large assortment of FLANNELS, BLANKETS, and every variety of DOMESTIC GOODS, in all of which our comparatively small expenses enable us to compete successfully with any other house.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY

NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY, One door below Bleecker-st.

SUPERIOR BLACK SILK $1 25 TO $2.

ALL THE FINE MAKES at $2 to $2 75.

Also a specialty in COLORED SILKS of good quality at $1 50.

COLORED SATINS proportionately low.

LYONS SILK VELVET,

BROCHE AND WOOL SHAWLS,

CLOAKS, CLOTHS, and MOURNING GOODS,

Among which is our celebrated SILK FINISHED BLACK ALPACA, at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS and upwards.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY

Nos. 312 & 314 BOWERY. One door below Bleecker-st.

MACY	Housekeeping Goods.	MACY
MACY	House Furnishing Goods	MACY
MACY	Ribbons and Millinery Goods,	MACY
MACY	Hosiery and Gloves, &c.	MACY
	EVERYTHING ELSE.	
MACY	Laces and Embroideries,	MACY
MACY	Small wares and Trimmings,	MACY
MACY	Toys and Fancy Goods,	MACY
MACY	Books and Stationery, &c.	MACY
	At Popular Prices. 14th-st. and 6th-av., New-York.	

MERINO UNDER WEAR

For ladies and children at less than cost; also a large stock of Winter gloves and hosiery; best quality kids reduced to $1 50, and the best $1 gloves in the City, all colors, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

STANLEY DAY, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF CENTRAL-AV. LOTS, WESTCHESTER COUNTY. FIFTY-TWO VALUABLE LOTS will be absolutely sold at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2, 1870, at 12 o'clock M. THIRTY CITY BLOCKS, from Macomb's Dam Bridge. TERMS EASY. For further particulars, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 128 Broadway, or to J. W. FISHER, No. 131 Broadway.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE OF GRAND BOULEVARD LOTS.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 25, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway: 11TH-AV. BOULEVARD AND BLOOMINGDALE ROAD.—Five lots on the Grand Boulevard, commencing at corner of 122d-st., (and having half of the street closed by law,) each 25.5 on the Boulevard, and extending to the centre of Bloomingdale Road, varying in depth from 98.5 to 129 feet. All assessments paid; 60 per cent. on mortgage. Maps at No. 7 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

IOWA FARMS.

The Des Moines Valley Railroad Company will shortly bring into market

466,000 ACRES

of choice lands in the State of Iowa, mostly lying in and along the Des Moines Valley. Agents for selection will attend, desiring to secure good lots, can communicate with the undersigned at the Company's office, No. 19 Dreadnt., and with A. BRIDGMAN, Secretary of the Company, at Keokuk, Iowa. Long credit will be given to actual settlers. The Land Grant Bonds of the Company will be received at par in payment for lands sold.

D. W. KILBOURNE,
PRESIDENT DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD,
NO. 19 BROAD-ST.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 12 AND 14 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw RAILWAY COMPANY

EIGHT PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE EQUIPMENT BONDS, SECURED BY SINKING FUND.

The undersigned offer for sale a limited amount of the above-named Bonds, at 72½, interest payable 1st of January and 1st July.

These Bonds have only 15 years to run, are convertible at any time into the common stock of the Company, and are secured by a sinking fund of $72,000 per annum, viz.: $6,000 to be drawn by lot, monthly, commencing August, 1870.

As an additional security, the faith of the Company and of its Board of Directors in their individual capacity is pledged that no further bonds shall be issued by the Company, until the said issue of bonds shall be converted into a mortgage bond of the Company, which this Company agrees to do, as soon as legal authority can be obtained for the purpose.

Any further information desired will be furnished at the office of

JACQUELIN & DE COPPET,
NO. 25 NEW-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

FOR SALE,
EIGHT AND TEN PER CENT. CITY AND COUNTY BONDS, STATES OF ILLINOIS AND MISSOURI.

ALL OF A HIGH ORDER AND FIRST-CLASS SECURITY, CHARACTER AND INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, SUITABLE FOR PERMANENT, SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT. FOR SALE AT A REDUCTION BELOW PAR, RESERVING THE RIGHT OF ADVANCING THE PRICE AT ANY TIME WITHOUT NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT OF TOWN REMITTERS SECURELY AND AT THE LOWEST PRICE. IT IS THE PLEASURE TO RECOMMENDING THESE BONDS WITH THE UTMOST CONFIDENCE, HAVING FULLY INVESTIGATED THEIR MERITS OF BEHALF OF THEM TO BE IN POINT OF SECURITIES EQUAL TO ANY OTHER IN THE MARKET.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 6 PINE-ST.

Also, NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, Brooklyn Banks and Gas-light Stocks, and a large variety of other securities, paying good rate of interest and dividends, for investments at low rates.

N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as this has been the custom with this house for many years.

$24,056

NYAG

Shares sold yesterday. Several of the agencies sold all that was placed in their hands before noon.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 31 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS,
Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.
Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world; letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.
Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

CITY SEVEN PER CENT. STOCK,
ABOUT TWENTY YEARS TO RUN.
Transferable in multiples of $100.
FOR SALE.
GEO. K. BIRTARE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY,
No. 64 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1869.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the transfer books of Wells, Fargo & Company will be closed on the 15th day of January, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., to enable the Company to ascertain the exact owners of the stock of the old Ten Million Capital. The owners of that stock will be entitled to par dividends in the distribution of assets provided for by the agreement with the Pacific Express Company.
The transfer books will be opened on the 20th day of January, at 10 o'clock A. M., after which time the Company will be prepared to issue certificates.
Notice is also given that the transfer books of this Company will be closed on the 20th day of January, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of holding the annual election of this Company, and that the transfer books will be reopened on the 7th day of February, at 10 o'clock A. M. GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WILKES BARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY,
NO. 60 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1870.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Wilkes Barre Coal and Iron Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of such other business as may be presented, will be held at the office of the Company at Wilkes Barre, Pena., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26, at 11 o'clock A. M. The polls will close at 1 o'clock P. M.
Transfer books will be closed from the 18th to the 26th inst., both days inclusive.
By order,
S. M. WILLIAMS, Secretary, pro tem.

A MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS and stockholders of the Dubuque Southwestern Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 15 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.
By order, J. P. FABLEY, President.

WANTED—TO BORROW $20,000 ON WESTern real estate; first-class security given. The best of interest. Apply to C. COLDING, No. 78 Taylor-st., Brooklyn; also WELLS & PHILLIPS, No. 24 Warren-st., New-York.

$600,000 TRUST FUNDS TO loan in sums to suit at Seven per Cent. on Real Estate. First and second mortgages wanted. F. P. HASTINGS, No. 46 Broad-st.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST mortgages in sums of $2,000, $4,000 and $5,000. First mortgages bought.
T. A. SHEPHERD, No. 206 Broadway.

BANK STOCK FOR SALE.—FIFTY thousand dollars of the Union-square National Bank stock, in sums to suit, below par. Apply to HENRY HONIG, No. 7 Finest.

DIVIDENDS.

EIGHTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 159 Broadway, New-York.
Cash capital $500,000
Surplus, Jan. 1, 1870 ..... [illegible]
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
F. H. CARTER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1870.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1870.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. and the Government tax, payable on demand.
JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH FRONT-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28, 1869.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The transfer books of this Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st inst., and reopened on TUESDAY, Feb. 11, 1870.
A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred or guaranteed stock, free of Government tax, payable in cash on and after Feb. 17, 1870, to the holders thereof as may then stand registered on the books of the Company.
All payable at this office. All orders for dividends sent by mail to be addressed and mailed.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1870.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS of this Company have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., payable, free of Government tax, on the 1st day of February next, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.
The transfer books will be closed on the 20th day of December inst., at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York, and be closed on the 20th day of January, 1870, at the office of the Company, and be reopened on the 21 day of February, 1870.
JAMES H. RANKIN, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, OHIO, Jan. 14, 1870.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A half per cent. on the Guaranteed Stock of this Company is payable on and after Feb. 1 next, free of United States tax. New-York stockholders will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, in New-York, and the Government tax will be paid.
The transfer books will be closed from the evening of 15th inst. until Feb. 2.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL (MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY, HOWARD BUILDING, NO. 170 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 14, 1870.
A SCRIP DIVIDEND OF THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, on the business of the last year, has been declared, for which certificates will be issued April 1.
Six per cent. interest on all outstanding scrip will be paid on and after Feb. 1, at which time also the certificates of certificates of this Company, of the issue of 1865, will be redeemed in cash.
THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1870.
THE COUPONS FROM THE BONDS of the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad Company, maturing Feb. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that day at the office of the Company, No. 15 Wall-st.
Holders willing to make a rebate of 5 per cent. per annum will be paid on demand from that date.
R. H. BODDY, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
CLEVELAND, Jan. 12, 1870.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Two and one-half per Cent., free of Government tax, upon the capital stock, payable on the 20 inst. and for thirty days thereafter, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in New-York, and afterwards at the office of the Company in Cleveland.
The transfer books will close on the 17th inst. and reopen on the 21st inst.
GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED?
OFFICE OF THE BUTCHERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
JUNCTION OF CHATHAM-SQUARE, WORTH AND MOTT STS.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1870.
THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable Feb. 1. Transfer books closed from Jan. 24 to Feb. 1.
JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NO. 7 NASSAU-ST. (Continental Bank Building),
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1870.
THE MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of February next at the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York.
The transfer book will be closed on the 19th inst., at the close of business, and will be reopened on the 21 day of February, 1870.
CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.
Cash Capital, $250,000. Net Cash Surplus, $[illegible]
ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 14 WALL-ST., Jan. 13, 1870.
A Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., free of all taxes, is this day declared, payable Feb. 1 next.
JAMES VERMILYE, Secretary.

THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 63 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1870.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST DUE on First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at this office on Feb. 1, 1870, after which date interest will cease.
Transfer books will be closed on the 15th inst.
C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE Company has this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent. upon its capital, payable on demand, free of Government or to their legal representatives.
CYRUS PECK, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1870.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1870.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st of February next.
The transfer books will remain closed until 1st of February.
H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treas.

OFFICE OF DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY,
EAST 14TH-ST. AND AVENUE B,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1870.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared the usual quarterly Dividend, free of Government tax, payable on and after 1st February prox.
Transfer books will open 24 February. By order of the Board.
RICHARD KELLY, Treasurer.

OFFICE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 153 BROADWAY.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 140 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, JAN. 18, 1870.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, New-York, Jan. 14, 1870.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the first day of February.
E. BUCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 135 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1870.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on demand.
THE COUPONS OF THE UNION PACIFIC Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid in gold at our office, on and after that date.
MORTON, BLISS & CO., No. 30 Broad-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869.

SHIPPING.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. ADAMS, Jan. 27, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. G. WHEELER, Jr., President.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexico Mail Steamship Line.—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Wednesday, Feb. 2. CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKES, Tuesday, Feb. 22.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 2 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. ADAMS, via Nassau, Jan. 27.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. VAN SICE, Feb. 3.
EAGLE, Captain M. B. GERRIS, Feb. 10.
For freight or passage apply to
A. G. WHEELER, Jr., President.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying at the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 9 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $8 to $25 up to $100. T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 635 6th-av., between 40th and 41st sts.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTels.—200 mantels of the latest designs on hand; a liberal discount allowed on all bills sold this month. A. KLABER, 124 and 126 East 13th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

PERSONAL.

POST OFFICE!.
ALICE.

DIVIDENDS.

EIGHTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 159 Broadway, New-York.
Cash capital $500,000
Surplus, Jan. 1, 1870 ..... [illegible]
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable, free of Government tax, on demand.
F. H. CARTER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1870.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1870.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. and the Government tax, payable on demand.
JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH FRONT-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28, 1869.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The transfer books of this Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st inst., and reopened on TUESDAY, Feb. 11, 1870.
A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred or guaranteed stock, free of Government tax, payable in cash on and after Feb. 17, 1870, to the holders thereof as may then stand registered on the books of the Company.
All payable at this office. All orders for dividends sent by mail to be addressed and mailed.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1870.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS of this Company have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., payable, free of Government tax, on the 1st day of February next, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.
The transfer books will be closed on the 20th day of December inst., at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York, and be closed on the 20th day of January, 1870, at the office of the Company, and be reopened on the 21 day of February, 1870.
JAMES H. RANKIN, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, OHIO, Jan. 14, 1870.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A half per cent. on the Guaranteed Stock of this Company is payable on and after Feb. 1 next, free of United States tax. New-York stockholders will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, in New-York, and the Government tax will be paid.
The transfer books will be closed from the evening of 15th inst. until Feb. 2.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL (MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY, HOWARD BUILDING, NO. 170 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 14, 1870.
A SCRIP DIVIDEND OF THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, on the business of the last year, has been declared, for which certificates will be issued April 1.
Six per cent. interest on all outstanding scrip will be paid on and after Feb. 1, at which time also the certificates of certificates of this Company, of the issue of 1865, will be redeemed in cash.
THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1870.
THE COUPONS FROM THE BONDS of the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad Company, maturing Feb. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that day at the office of the Company, No. 15 Wall-st.
Holders willing to make a rebate of 5 per cent. per annum will be paid on demand from that date.
R. H. BODDY, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
CLEVELAND, Jan. 12, 1870.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Two and one-half per Cent., free of Government tax, upon the capital stock, payable on the 20 inst. and for thirty days thereafter, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in New-York, and afterwards at the office of the Company in Cleveland.
The transfer books will close on the 17th inst. and reopen on the 21st inst.
GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED?
OFFICE OF THE BUTCHERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
JUNCTION OF CHATHAM-SQUARE, WORTH AND MOTT STS.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1870.
THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable Feb. 1. Transfer books closed from Jan. 24 to Feb. 1.
JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NO. 7 NASSAU-ST. (Continental Bank Building),
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1870.
THE MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of February next at the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York.
The transfer book will be closed on the 19th inst., at the close of business, and will be reopened on the 21 day of February, 1870.
CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.
Cash Capital, $250,000. Net Cash Surplus, $[illegible]
ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 14 WALL-ST., Jan. 13, 1870.
A Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., free of all taxes, is this day declared, payable Feb. 1 next.
JAMES VERMILYE, Secretary.

THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 63 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1870.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST DUE on First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at this office on Feb. 1, 1870, after which date interest will cease.
Transfer books will be closed on the 15th inst.
C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE Company has this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent. upon its capital, payable on demand, free of Government tax, to their legal representatives or to their legal representatives.
CYRUS PECK, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1870.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1870.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st of February next.
The transfer books will remain closed until 1st of February.
H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treas.

OFFICE OF DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY,
EAST 14TH-ST. AND AVENUE B,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1870.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared the usual quarterly Dividend, free of Government tax, payable on and after 1st February prox.
Transfer books will open 24 February. By order of the Board.
RICHARD KELLY, Treasurer.

OFFICE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 153 BROADWAY.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 140 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, JAN. 18, 1870.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, New-York, Jan. 14, 1870.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the first day of February.
E. BUCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 135 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1870.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on demand.
THE COUPONS OF THE UNION PACIFIC Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid in gold at our office, on and after that date.
MORTON, BLISS & CO., No. 30 Broad-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869.

SHIPPING.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. ADAMS, Jan. 27, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. G. WHEELER, Jr., President.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexico Mail Steamship Line.—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Wednesday, Feb. 2. CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKES, Tuesday, Feb. 22.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 2 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. ADAMS, via Nassau, Jan. 27.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. VAN SICE, Feb. 3.
EAGLE, Captain M. B. GERRIS, Feb. 10.
For freight or passage apply to
A. G. WHEELER, Jr., President.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying at the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 9 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

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No. 635 6th-av., between 40th and 41st sts.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTels.—200 mantels of the latest designs on hand; a liberal discount allowed on all bills sold this month. A. KLABER, 124 and 126 East 13th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

PERSONAL.

POST OFFICE!.
ALICE.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., (VIA QUEENSTOWN),
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will sail from foot of Clark-st., Jersey City, N. J., FOOT OF ROBINSON STREET, EVERY WEDNESDAY, AT 3 P. M.
Rates of Passage.
NEVADA, Captain GREEN ..... Jan. 26, at 3 P. M.
COLORADO, Captain WILLIAMS ..... Feb. 2, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Captain GRAHAM ..... Feb. 9, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Captain FORBES ..... Feb. 16, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Captain CUSHING ..... Feb. 23, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Captain CURTIS ..... March 2, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80 gold.
Steerage passage, $30 currency, including provisions, which can be purchased on board.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Wall-st.
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
TOWNSEND, Line of Mail Steamers are expected to sail as follows:
CITY OF BROOKLYN ..... Saturday, Jan. 22, P. M.
CITY OF BOSTON, (via HALIFAX) ..... Tuesday, Jan. 25, P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP ..... Saturday, Jan. 29, P. M.
CITY OF LONDON ..... Saturday, Feb. 5, 9 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS, (Steamer SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY.) From Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First Cabin ..... $100 | Steerage $30
To London ..... 105 | To London 35
To Paris ..... 140 | To Paris 45
To Rome ..... 150 | To Rome 50
BY THE TUESDAY STEAMERS, VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. | STEERAGE.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. | PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Liverpool ..... $80 | Liverpool $30
Halifax ..... 20 | Halifax 10
St. John's, N. F., by steamers ..... 20 | St. John's, N. F., by steamers 10
Branch Steamer ..... 20 | Branch Steamer 10
Passages also secured to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 19 Broadway.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
FROM THE ANCHOR LINE.
Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, sail as follows:
EUROPIA ..... Saturday, Jan. 29
INDIA ..... Jan. 26 | CALEDONIA ..... Feb. 12
CAMBRIA ..... Feb. 5 | COLUMBIA ..... Feb. 26
and every SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabin, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $60 and $70.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $100.
Steerage, to Liverpool or Derry, $30.
Steerage, to Glasgow, $35, including a berth, bedding, and cooking utensils.
Prepaid tickets from other parts of Europe.
Steerage passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the premises, foot of Day-st., or on the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
LAFAYETTE ..... DOMINAC, SATURDAY, Jan. 22
FERDINE ..... DUCHESNE, SATURDAY, Feb. 5
VILLE DE PARIS ..... GUILLOU, SATURDAY, Feb. 19
ST. LAURENT ..... LEMARIE, SATURDAY, Mar. 5
Rates of passage (payable in gold, including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $100; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $140 and $75.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent will find this the most agreeable route, as they escape the annoyance of English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
Cuba, Wednesday, Jan. 26 | Palmyra, Thursday, Feb. 3
Russia, Saturday, Feb. 5 | Asia, Wednesday, Feb. 9
Calabria, Wednesday, Jan. 26 | Tripoli, Thursday, Feb. 10
Marathon, Thursday, Jan. 27 | Java, Wednesday, Feb. 16
Bavaria, Saturday, Feb. 5 | Africa, Thursday, Feb. 17
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First Cabin ..... $80 gold. Second Cabin ..... $60 gold.
First Cabin, to Paris ..... $140 gold.
Excursion Tickets, good for 12 months ..... $150 gold.
First Cabin ..... $80 gold. Steerage ..... $30 currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for freight, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. OTTO C. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 47 North River.
THE QUEEN, THOMPSON, Saturday, Jan. 22, at 4 A. M.
DENMARK, FOURNIER, Saturday, Jan. 29, at 1 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $80 and $60; Steerage, gold currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $35, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
Cabin. Steerage.
$135 to $170. $65.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the voyage.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at noon, as follows:
ON 8TH AND 23D OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
For passage, apply at the office, No. 1 Broadway, cor. Battery-pl.
For freight, apply to MORRIS HAGGIN, MAUEL, connecting with COLORADO, Captain FARNSWORTH.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco March 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
CONSIGNEES OF FREIGHT TO SHIPPERS.
For reduced rates of freight apply on wharf. Freight for steamer ARIZONA received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, Feb. 4. All usual facilities afforded ship-ping merchants. Bills of lading signed here.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office, on the wharf foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

ST. DOMINGO STEAMS LINE.
FOR PORTO PLATA, SAMANA AND ST. DOMINGO CITY.
The regular mail steamer
TYBEE,
Captain E. A. DELANOY,
will leave for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.
EXCURSION TICKETS for the voyage out and home, which includes board on the vessel while in the above ports, $50, gold.
Parties wishing to visit a milder climate during the Winter and Spring months will find this a most eligible opportunity. Hotel accommodations at St. Domingo City can be had at "Mons. Augustes'" at $3, gold, per day.
Price of passage to Porto Plata, gold $70
Price of passage to Samana and St. Domingo, gold 60
For freight or passage apply to
STOFFORD, TILLSTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. WISE, Jan. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. THEBAUDIN, Feb. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage,

THE PILOTS OF NEW-YORK.

Who They Are, and How They Do Their Work.

The Laws by Which They Are Governed and Changes Thereto—Some of the Perils of the Sea—Good Boats and Brave Fellows Lost—Treacherous Abutment of the System.

Nothing is more important to the safety of navigation than a good system of pilotage. Even in ancient times we find mention made of men who gained a livelihood by conducting the "argosies with portly sail" in and out of the then great commercial harbors, when returning from or setting out upon their voyages.

PILOTS IN ANCIENT TIMES.

In Phœnicia and Carthage they formed a class of their own, and were invariably men who had gained the highest repute for seamanship, as it was then known and understood. They were highly esteemed among their fellow-citizens, and were regarded as authority on all matters of navigation. Their responsibilities in the pursuance of their vocation were very heavy. Among the Carthaginians, if accident befell a vessel in charge of a professional pilot, not only was he disgraced, but his sons were ostracized, and none of them could aspire to their father's vocation. The law of OLERON allowed the master of a vessel to strike off the head of the pilot if he lost, or even perilled the ship, provided he could not pay for her. The Danish law allowed him to be keel-hauled three times. The old English law put heavy penalties on him if he was either ignorant of, or negligent in, performing his duties.

MODERN PILOTS.

The present law of Great Britain limits his responsibility to the amount of his bond. In New-York the Pilot Commissioners punish negligence or inefficiency by revoking the pilot's license, and mulcting the pilotage. To the credit of our pilots, however, cause for this punishment arises so seldom that they may almost be said to be unknown. It may be safely claimed that the system of pilotage in vogue here is not surpassed in any quarter of the globe. A history of its past and present, as bearing on the future, may be interesting. In the colonial times, it appears, that there were pilots here, both under the Dutch and English *régimes*; but, except from incidental mention here and there, little can be learned of their operations. They were most probably employed by masters and owners of vessels as occasion for their services might arise. That there were State laws prescribing their duties, however, is evident, for the Congressional enactment of 1789, the first general law on the subject, provides that "all pilots in the bays, rivers, harbors, and ports of the United States, shall continue to be regulated in conformity with the existing laws of the States respectively wherein such pilots may be * * * * * until further legislative provision shall be made by Congress." Under this law all the State organizations affecting pilots have been evaded.

THE EARLY PILOTS OF NEW-YORK.

New-York early organized a pilot system, but made it a political institution, and it became a monopoly of most odious character. The number of pilots was restricted to sixty, and these were, as far as could be, political appointments. This created a monopoly, and a body of men, who, though skillful, did not take especial pains to do all in their power for the advancement of commerce. These pilots, unlike their successors do-day, did not cruise outside the port. They lay at the "Horseshoe," at Sandy Hook, or at the foot of Dover-street, East River. The great dread of masters of vessels approaching port in those days was, that they could not get a pilot when off Sandy Hook, which was then poorly lighted, and the danger of navigating the harbor was much greater then it is now. This state of things was working mischief, and the merchants, shipowners, the whole community, in fact, remonstrated against a continuance of it, and asked for a change in the law. Their remonstrances were of no avail, however, for many years. In 1827, two fine ships, the *Mexico* and the *Bristol*, were lost when within six or seven miles of Sandy Hook, (neither of them having a pilot on board,) and the destruction of between 600 and 700 lives was involved in the wreck of these vessels.

A REFORM IN THE PILOTAGE LAWS.

These dire calamities soon aroused the indignation of the country, and application was made to Congress to interpose its authority. Congress did so. Mr. JOSEPH BLUNT being then in Washington, and familiar with the subject, drew up a bill reorganizing the pilot system for the Port of New-York, which, through the exertions of Senator WALL, of New-Jersey; Hon. FRED. A. TALMADGE, of New-York; Hon. JOHN MCKEON, then a member of Congress from this City, and Hon. STEPHEN C. PHILLIPS, member of Congress from Massachusetts, passed both Houses of Congress and became a law. Under this law the New-Jersey pilotage system was created. At first it was found necessary to employ as pilots those men who were in the habit of boarding inward bound vessels for newspaper packages, and who were then employed by the Metropolitan journals for that purpose. This was the subject of no little abuse and ridicule on the part of the old New-York pilots, who saw in the new organization the destruction of their own easy-going and practically useless arrangement. As time passed on, however, the New-Jersey pilots became proficient at the business, and full confidence was placed by masters and shipowners in their knowledge of the channel-ways of the harbor.

REPEAL OF THE NEW LAW.

Persistent efforts were being made by the old-class New-York pilots to have the law of Congress repealed, but they were invariably defeated by those who were interested in having a proper system. In 1845, Hon. SILAS WRIGHT, then Governor of the State, sent into the Legislature a message setting forth the peculiar merits of the old New-York pilots, and asking that the Senators in Congress be instructed and the Representatives requested to vote for the repeal of the law of 1837, creating the New-Jersey pilotage system. This recommendation was heeded by the Senate of the State; but a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was then called, and a memorial prepared by GEO. C. TRIMBLE, Esq., was adopted by that body, in opposition to the Governor's recommendation. This document set forth such convincing facts that the joint resolution embodying Governor WRIGHT's suggestion was defeated in the Assembly by a majority of 71. Subsequently, however, the old New-York pilots succeeded in getting the law creating the New-Jersey pilots repealed, and anybody was allowed to engage in the avocation who could find employment at it.

THE PRESENT SYSTEM.

Certain gentlemen, interested in commerce, seeing the danger to the shipping interests in consequence of this repeal, drew up a system of voluntary pilotage which was legalized by the Legislature in 1853, and is now the law under which the Sandy Hook pilots operate. The New-Jerseymen have also had their system legalized, and the two bodies of pilots now work together harmoniously. The spirit of enterprise has crept into the two organizations by reason of the friendly competition between them, and an honorable rivalry has been created among them. It has happened that a New-York (Sandy Hook) pilot has boarded an inward-bound vessel far out to sea, on the starboard, while a New-Jerseyman has, at the same time, come over the bulwarks of the same ship on the starboard side, and the Captain has been obliged to decide which of the two he would employ. The pilot boats now cruise about at distances ranging from 200 to 400 miles from land at all seasons of the year, and in all conditions of weather, so that it is almost impossible for a ship coming into port to be pilotless. The pilots are under the direction of a Commission of five, three members of which are appointed by the Chamber of Commerce, and two by the Board of Underwriters. This Board has limited the number of New-York (Sandy Hook) pilots to 120; the New-Jersey organization has 45. There are twenty boats belonging to the New-Yorkers, and five to the New-Jerseymen, each of which is estimated to be worth about $14,000. Although there is spirited competition between these two classes, they get along on the most friendly terms. Taken collectively there is no braver body of men anywhere, and none whose lives are so constantly imperiled.

PERILS ON THE DEEP.

The stirring incidents which they can relate of their experience show that heroism is by no means confined to the battle-field. Many of our readers, doubtless, know the story of the unfortunate ship *John Minturn*, which was lost by being driven ashore, while inward bound, on the terrible night of Feb. 14, 1846, when the brave THOMAS FREEBORNE, her pilot, sacrificed himself in a stern performance of duty. Though the gale was terrific, and death every moment stared him in the face, he bravely stuck to his post, and only relinquished it with his life. Out of the twenty-eight souls on board, fourteen were lost, of whom the gallant FREEBORNE was one. Nearly 80 years ago, on the 16th of January, 1836, the ship *Rambler*, while going out of the harbor, was wrecked on Long Island, and this courageous pilot was frozen to death while at the actual performance of duty, on the night of the 16th of January, 1836. The vessel went ashore on Fire Island in a terrible gale. Pilot boat *E. K. Collins*, having nine pilots on board, cruising, went ashore on the same night amid the blinding sleet and terrific gale, and the fearful waves closed over four of the poor fellows forever. Within three days of that same season, one of the oldest ever known, namely, 8th and 9th of January, 1836, 18 pilots were carried off in a gale. Within the past 25 years many pilots have been lost at sea. Some of the best boats, crews and commanders, each with a full complement of men on board, have never been heard of since they first started out. Many pilots have foundered during some gale, and none of whom they were overtaken even for one night on land. The splendid pilots commissioned in Green-Wood Cemetery perpetuate the memory of the gallant FREEBORNE and his brave and unfortunate associates.

ATTEMPTS TO BREAK UP THE SYSTEM.

At the time efforts are being made to break up the pilotage system, on the ground that the charges made by the pilots are exorbitant, and the Shipowners' Association of this City have addressed a memorial to the Legislature, asking that such changes be made in the law as will in effect render it a nullity. Under the present statute, if a pilot speaks a vessel and his services are refused, the owner must, nevertheless, pay full pilotage; and if afterwards the master employ another pilot to take him into port, he must pay pilotage to both. Should a vessel, having spoken a pilot on board, subsequently meet, with an accident, the insurance on both vessel and cargo is void, and owing to the actual performance of great injury to the Company insuring is absolved from payment of damages incurred. To the shipowners' memorial the pilots have prepared a counter one, setting forth that the amendment of the law as navigation, and will be practically throwing them out of employment. They aver that the pilotage of this port is equal to that of any port in the world for efficiency, safety, and the entire certainty with which a shipmaster may approach the coast, sure of finding a pilot in any weather from 200 to 400 miles from the port. The skill with which vessels are piloted is shown in the fact that of 60,000 vessels piloted by the New-York pilots within the past fifteen years, but seven have been lost while in charge of pilots.

QUALIFICATION FOR THE SERVICE.

All our pilots have now to go through an actual sea service of at least seven years before they are examined as to their qualifications to pilot vessels. The examination takes place before the Pilot Commissioners, all of whom are men of nautical experience, and is conducted by two experienced pilots, under their supervision. If passed by this Board, they are licensed for fourteen feet draught, and must serve three years longer under fourteen, sixteen and eighteen feet licenses, respectively, without accident, before they become full branch pilots, competent to pilot all vessels entering the port. They are obliged, under a penalty, to report all accidents to the Commissioners, on their arrival in New-York, and are held to a very strict performance of their duties. As a guaranteeing the amount of interest which attaches to the system as now organized, it may be well to state that there arrived at the port of New-York, *via* Sandy Hook, during 1869, 7,750 vessels from foreign ports, of which 4,133 paid pilotage, and three-fourths of these were from ports out of the United States. From Southern ports there were during the year arrivals as follows: January, 197; February, 183; March, 208; April, 240; May, 249; June, 269; July, 270; August, 237; September, 204; October, 243; November, 254; December, 290. These vessels were distributed as follows: American, 82; British, 1; French, 8; Swedish, 3; Spanish, 3. Of steamships there were 125; ships, 445; barks, 1,120; brigs, 1,200; schooners, 870; yachts, 3 arrivals. Of the steamship arrivals there were 281 American, 400 British, 39 French and 123 North German. The numbers, names and tonnage of the vessels belonging to the Sandy Hook pilots, and now cruising, are as follows:

No.	Name.	Tonnage.	No.	Name.	Tonnage.
1.	Hope	88,62	12.	Ariel Paterson	88,88
2.	Edmund Blunt	88,42	13.	Francis Partlan	81,44
3.	Charles H. Mott	88,41	14.	E. F. Willson	82,08
	Shell	68,32	15.	John D. Jones	69,75
4.	Abram Leggett	85,18	16.	Christian Bergh	81,25
5.	Charlotte Webb	81,54	17.	Fannie	81,39
6.	Mary and Oasis	88,15	18.	Enchantress	81,15
	TBS	69,67	19.	Mary A. Willison	87,94
7.	Edmund Dexter	41,66	20.	Neptune	81,67
8.	Isaac Webb	49,91	21.	William H. Aspin-	
9.	James Avery	82,85		wall	68,22
10.	S. W. Bunting	88,07	22.	Washington	61,15

The rates of inward pilotage range from $2 75 per foot, for vessels of six feet draught, with $5 62 additional for off-shore pilotage, to $6 50 per foot for vessels of twenty-five feet draught, with $40 62 for off-shore pilotage—or, in other words, the lightest draught vessel (six feet) pays, in all, $28 12, and the heaviest draught vessel, $200 12. For outward pilotage, the rates range from $2 70 per foot for vessels of six feet draught, to $6 75 per foot for vessels of twenty-five feet draught—or, $16 20 for the former, and $115 75 for the latter class of vessels. These rates obtain from April 1 to Nov. 1. For the intermediate date, and the succeeding April, $4 additional on the gross amount is charged for both inward and outward pilotage. The present Board of Pilot Commissioners is composed of the following gentlemen: Appointed by the Chamber of Commerce, GEO. W. BLUNT, ROBERT L. TAYLOR, AMOS PARROW; appointed by the Board of Underwriters, W. C. THOMPSON and RUSSELL STURGIS. The first three gentlemen have been members of the Board since 1845. Mr. STURGIS is President, and Mr. BLUNT Secretary. Mr. BLUNT has lately published an interesting volume, in which are compiled all the laws concerning pilotage, (both State and Federal,) and also the Harbor and Quarantine Regulations of the Port of New-York. The office of the Commissioners is No. 40 Burling-slip.

The limits of pilotage ground for the port of New York is an unsettled question. Vessels are now offered pilots, as we have above stated, some 200 miles from Sandy Hook light. This distance would hardly be called proper pilotage ground. The Pilot Commissioners drew a line from Fire Island light to that of Barnegat, west of which should be deemed pilotage ground; but the Court of Appeals decided, in the case of OSGOOD vs. ROBBINS, that there were no determined limits, and that it was good policy to provide against the dangers to which every maritime people are exposed by encouraging pilots to cruise at sea for the purpose of boarding vessels, even without the bounds of exclusive territorial dominion.

The Hell Gate pilots still preserve an organization, but the amended law of two years ago does not compel masters of vessels to take one on board when passing through the "Gate."

The New Temple Israel in Brooklyn—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Adler of this City.

The first weekly service in the new synagogue Temple Israel, at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn, corner of Fulton-avenue and Gallatin-place, was held yesterday forenoon. Rev. R. D'C. LEWIN, the minister of the congregation, conducted the service in English, and Rev. Dr. SAMUEL ADLER of the Temple Emanuel in Fifth-avenue, this City, delivered the sermon in German. He preached from Isaiah ix. 6, on "Jewish Reform," before a good audience. After an introductory comment on the prophet Isaiah and the wisdom of his teachings, he said that the "child born unto us" in the text was to be interpreted as Jewish reform. Jewish reform being yet in its infancy, was to be compared to a child. It was yet weak, and needed to be cared for by its friends.

By the "Prince of Peace," in the text, Jewish Reform was meant, and whose aim it was to reconcile faith and reason which have struggled with each other ever since religious existed. There could be no more talk of the Jewish customs of ancient times. If the orthodox wanted to adhere to them, they must go out to the desert and separate themselves from the rest of mankind. In the middle ages wise rabbis, especially in Spain, had effected a compromise between faith and reason, allowing a man to have his own views, but demanding of him at the rigorous time to pay strict obedience to the religious customs of the Jews. It would, of course, be wrong to despise orthodoxy and adherence to it. This compromise, like all compromises, had proved unsatisfactory to the customs and usages of the fathers, but as time progressed, it is the aim of Jewish reform ultimately to develop the intellectual and moral powers of man, and thus to create peace among mankind. It is to be wished that it should fulfill all its purposes in the course of time. In order to promote the objects of this reform it is necessary for the congregation to have their children instructed in the Bible, enabling them to read and understand it in the Hebrew language. It was further necessary for the congregation to celebrate their Sabbath. The meaning of Sabbath was rest, and on this day the congregation had to abstain from all business pursuits, devoting themselves to the consideration of the higher interests of man.

Celtic Literary Club.

At a meeting of the Celtic Literary Club, held on Friday evening at Plympton Building, a Constitution and by-laws were adopted, and the following officers elected for six months: O. W. FLANAGAN, President; J. J. ROCHE, Vice-President; James Dunne, Recording Secretary; James Fitzgerald, Corresponding Secretary; J. T. Maguire, Financial Secretary; D. B. Toal, M. D., Treasurer. The election of directors was postponed until next meeting. The Club also keeps a manuscript journal, to the editorship of which THOMAS DUFFY was elected.

German-American School Association.

The General Committee of the German-American School Association of this City held its regular monthly meeting at Liederkranz Hall last night, Mr. WILLIAM WALLACH presiding. Most of the German Ward School Clubs were represented by their newly-elected delegates. The General Committee reflected the following officers for the ensuing year: Messrs. WILLIAM WALLACH, President; FRANCIS V. KUHNE and M. ELLINGER, Vice-Presidents; Dr. WM. LANDENBERG, Recording Secretary; ERNEST STEIGER, Corresponding Secretary; MAX ARENDT, Secretary of Correspondence and Committee of Finance. The opposition to the communication from Superintendent MATHEW GREEN, published in the Secretary's Report, taken by the General Committee for the introduction of the German language as a regular branch of instruction in the public schools, in view of the plan adopted by the Board of Education, was read and received. It was received Mr. F. W. MORLEIN, in behalf of the Committee of Arrangements, reported that the Board of Education had resolved that regular dues be paid by the Ward School Clubs to the General Committee. A lengthy debate ensued on abolishing the reading of the Bible in the public schools, and then the meeting adjourned.

OLE BULL AND NORWAY.

The 1,000th Anniversary of the Unity of Norway—The Great Violinist Heads a Movement for a National Lighthouse.

One of the most prominent characteristics of the great Norwegian violinist is his affectionate interest in the welfare and glory of his native land. In the early and obscure history of Norway, the country was divided up into numerous petty States, governed by independent Princes, until in the year 872 HARALD HAARFAGRE (the fair-haired) reduced it to one nation, and placed himself at its head. Subsequent to that period the Northmen played a conspicuous part in the history of Europe, conquering France, and transfusing their sturdy qualities into the Saxon blood of England. Afterwards, however, it lost something of its individuality, and became subordinate to the Crown of Sweden. Still the aspiration for national independence lives in the hearts of the sons of Norway, and in none has it a warmer glow than in the breast of her favorite, the world-renowned musician. The one thousandth anniversary of the establishment of the Kingdom by HARALD is approaching, and before OLE BULL left the country for his present visit to America, a Committee was organized for the purpose of celebrating that birthday of the nation by an appropriate monument. This is to take the form of a lighthouse on the coast of Norway, to be called "Ole Bull's Lighthouse," "to serve," in the language of the Committee, "as a beacon on the shore to the mariner, and as a star to the memory illuminating a glorious history of a thousand years." The subscription in Norway is headed by the King and Queen, the Queen Dowager, the Royal Princess, Chief Justice, the President and Vice-President of the "Storthing," and the Minister of State, and OLE BULL was requested by these dignitaries to bring the mandate of national affection to this side of the Atlantic, and invite the children and friends of old Norway here to participate in this national memorial.

Accordingly, about twenty-five prominent Norwegians of this City met at the room of OLE BULL, at the Westmoreland Hotel, on Thursday evening last, and formed themselves into a national Committee in America to forward this object, electing the famous violinist as President and Treasurer, and himself as Secretary. The subscription with a donation of $1,000. Each member of the Committee as authorized to receive subscriptions, and a photograph of the proposed monument, accompanied by OLE BULL'S autograph, is to be given as a receipt to each subscriber. This latter souvenir alone would be worth the subscription to any Norwegian. As a further encouragement of the enterprise four prizes are to be offered for which each subscriber may become a competitor. These will consist of BALLINE's portraits of General GRANT and OLE BULL, an historical painting of HARALD HAARFAGRE, at Hafsfiord, and one of OLE BULL'S newly-invented pianos.

Furthermore, his present concert trip is to be made subservient to this grand enterprise, and sub-committees are to be formed throughout the country. On this tour his son, Mr. ALEXANDER BULL, acts as the business manager, and he will be assisted at his concerts by a company of artists of genuine merit. Mr. WM. MACDONALD, the tenor singer of the troupe, has already traveled one season with the great master of the violin, and was every where received with great favor. He received his musical education in Italy, and his fine voice on his previous seasons in London took up his residence at Boston, where he very soon took a high rank as a first-class tenor. Six months ago he removed to New-York, and has appeared in the Metropolitan Concert Hall with unvarying success. He has a fine tenor voice, which he uses with great skill. Miss BAYNES, who is a young lady of promise, and Mr. HOFFMAN is well known as an eminent pianist. The party sets out for the Pacific coast on Wednesday evening next, and after a few weeks in California will make a tour of the West and South.

Internal Revenue Returns—The Receipts of Railroads, Ferries, Places of Amusement, &c.

Below will be found the returns made by the different companies mentioned for the month of December. This report has been somewhat delayed by the fact that in some instances returns were not made within the time prescribed by law, and in some instances no returns whatever have been made. The Collectors intend hereafter to enforce the law in regard to making returns, to the letter, and those who are delinquent will be compelled to pay the penalty.

RAILROADS.

	Gross receipts.
Second-avenue Railroad	$22,107
Third-avenue Railroad	108,488
Sixth-avenue Railroad	37,600
Eighth-avenue Railroad (two lines)	31,676
Eighth-street Railroad	22,426
Ninth-avenue Railroad	8,000
Bleecker-street and Fulton Ferry Railroad	33,738
Central Park, North and East River and Tenth-avenue Railroad	59,676
Forty-second-street and Grand-street Railroad	81,520
Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad	68,528
Erie Railroad	669,188
New-York and Harlem Railroad	98,478
New-York and New Haven Railroad	118,004
Hudson River Railroad	224,000
Avenue C Railroad	6,000
Total	$1,540,020

STAGES.

Broadway and Eighth-street Stage	$8,800
Lexington-avenue Stage	14,000
Ninth-avenue and Twenty-third-street Stage	28,672
Broadway and Second-street Stage	2,811
Fifth-avenue Stages	31,200
Madison-avenue Stages	18,000
Manhattanville Stage	250
Dodds Express	6,101
Total	$94,834

FERRIES.

Pavonia Ferry	$14,348
Grand-street ferry	68,000
Navy Yard Ferry Co.	1,091
Total	$83,441

HARLEM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Peck Slip and Harlem	$4,488

AMUSEMENTS.

Fifth-avenue Theatre	$12,800
Booth's Theatre	22,500
Bryant's Minstrels	10,004
Hermann (Academy)	8,000
Tammany	17,000
Cardiff Giant, (Apollo Hall)	1,210
Wood's Museum	28,750
New-York Circus	10,000
Wallack's Theatre	20,000
Olympic Theatre	22,000
Grand Opera House	28,000
Waverly Theatre	8,120
Tony Pastor's	5,000
Bijou Theatre	20,782
Black Crook Theatre	18,000
Theatre Comique	18,624
San Francisco Minstrels	6,000
Bowery Theatre	16,000
Total	$250,100

GAS COMPANIES.

	Cubic Feet.
Metropolitan Gas Light Company	14,140,000
Harlem Gas Light Company	1,175,000
Manhattan Gas Light Company	148,180,000
New-York Gas Company	68,475,000
Total	243,000,000

Police Jottings.

RICHARD HUGHES was brought up before Justice COX, at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, on a charge of committing a grievous assault upon MICHAEL WARD, patrolman of the Ninth Precinct Police Station. The prosecutor, who bore marks of severe ill-treatment, testified that on the previous evening, while on duty, the prisoner repeatedly struck him on the face with his fist, knocked him down and kicked him several times in the stomach. There was no provocation whatever for the offense, and the prisoner did not appear to be under the influence of drink. Another charge of assault preferred against him by his mother was withdrawn. The prisoner was held to answer.

MICHAEL JACOBS was arraigned before Justice COX yesterday on a charge of forgery. The affidavit was made by ADOLPH BRODELL, a clothier of No. 301 Eighth-avenue, who stated that on the 6th instant the prisoner came into his place of business and purchased a suit of clothes for $22, and in payment therefor tendered a draft in favor of E. H. JACOBS for $26, and requested deponent's check for the balance, $4. Deponent drew and indorsed a check for this amount, which the prisoner had cashed at the Sixth National Bank. He subsequently ascertained that the check for $26 was a forgery, as Mr. H. H. JACOBS, the gentleman in question, knew nothing whatever about it. Evidence in confirmation of the prosecutor's statement was given, and the prisoner was committed for examination.

CHARLES D. FREDERICKS, of No. 587 Broadway, appeared at the Jefferson Market Court before Justice COX, and charged ED. F. ROONEY with the larceny of a photograph picture and frame, worth $120. The picture was a finely-executed portrait of Sheriff O'BRIEN, and its production in Court occasioned a good deal of favorable criticism. Officer SPARROW, of the Twenty-fifth Precinct, testified to having discovered the prisoner with the portrait in his possession leaving Mr. FREDERICK'S studio. ROONEY was committed for trial.

ALEXANDER O'DONNELL yesterday appeared before Justice COX, charged with a felonious assault on DANIEL MURPHY, who alleged that in the afternoon of yesterday he had a dispute with the prisoner, when the latter stabbed him five times on the face and neck with a knife, inflicting severe injuries of a dangerous character. At the request of Deputy District-Attorney PEARSON, the case was adjourned for a week, the prisoner being held to answer in default of $1,000 bail.

At the same time and Court yesterday, before Judge BOOTH, ANNA HOWKINS was held to answer for the larceny of a watch and some money, amounting to $50, from the person of CHARLES JOHNSON.

CORNELIUS CROWLEY was arrested yesterday by the Harbor Police on Pier No. 44 East River, having in his possession a quantity of brandy valued at $100. He could give no satisfactory account as to the manner in which he obtained the liquor, and he was therefore detained and the property delivered to the Property Clerk.

EDWARD WARD, a resident of New-Jersey, was arraigned before Justice DOWLING yesterday to answer the charge of committing a burglary in the marble factory of JOSEPH W. BRAY, at the corner of Broadway and Fifty-seventh-street, on the 24th of November, when four marble chimney-pieces, valued at $50, were carried off. FELIX GALLAGHER, of No. 106 Court-street, Brooklyn, purchased the property and testified against the prisoner, who was held for trial.

JOHN LONG, of Boston, was induced to enter the premises No. 288 Broadway, yesterday, where he met CHARLES ROBINSON, who initiated the stranger into the envelope game. LONG "put up" $150 in hopes of gaining a prize, failing in which, he caused ROBINSON's arrest. Justice DOWLING held the prisoner for trial on a charge of forgery.

QUIMBO APPO, the Chinaman, who was sentenced to the State Prison for ten years for the murder of his wife, was arrested yesterday and arraigned before Justice DOWLING on a charge of disorderly conduct. APPO had been threatening the life of his son with a knife, and has only recently emerged from his ten years' imprisonment. The prisoner was locked up in default of $1,000 bail for his future good behavior.

WM. H. SUMNER, the confidence man whom operations in robbing MARTIN LEMON, of No. 59 Newark-street, Hoboken, of the sum of $500, were reported in yesterday's TIMES, was arraigned before Justice DOWLING yesterday morning. The Magistrate listened to the story of the unfortunate complainant, ordered an affidavit to be drawn up, and then remanded the prisoner for trial.

JULIUS A. ROBINSON, proprietor of the Parkgate Hotel, yesterday morning, arrested CHARLES F. PORTER, an elderly man, on a charge of fraud. The prisoner stopped at the hotel and ran up a bill of $9, for which he tendered in payment a check on the Brooklyn Bank for the sum of $60, purporting to have been drawn in his favor by one JAMES HILLMAN. The prisoner was unable to account for the check, only to find the check a false one. The prisoner was arraigned before Justice DOWLING. He was remanded for trial at the Special Sessions.

THE MERCANTILE SWINDLER.

His Arraignment Before a Magistrate—Recognition of the Prisoner as an Old Offender—Pomeroy Fully Committed for Trial.

RODNEY M. POMEROY, whose real name is believed to be F. A. TALBOT, was arraigned before Justice DOWLING, yesterday, at the Tombs, to answer a charge of fraud and swindling. The details of POMEROY's arrest and his extensive scheme of operations were fully narrated in yesterday's TIMES. When the case came before the Magistrate, two complaints were made against the prisoner, the affidavits of Dr. F. CRUIKSHANK, of No. 769 Front-street, and CHARLES HAUSETT, of No. 178 William-street. These gentlemen stated the several representations made by the prisoner, that he pretended to be the junior member of the Cincinnati firm, RODNEY M. POMEROY & Co., and also endeavored to purchase for J. A. CLARKE & Co., of Cincinnati, Goods to a large amount had been given to the accused on his representations.

The prisoner was then called up and the depositions of the complainants read to him. The following dialogue then ensued:

Magistrate—Well, you've heard them, affidavits and over. What answer do you make to them?

Prisoner (in a loud, quick tone)—Not guilty, sir.

Magistrate—Stand up, look at me, and be examined. You are at liberty to answer or not each questions as may be put to you. What's your name?

Prisoner—Rodney M. Pomeroy.

Magistrate—How old are you?

Prisoner—Thirty-six years.

Magistrate—Where were you born?

Prisoner—In the United States.

Magistrate—What is your business?

Prisoner—Merchant.

Magistrate—What answer do you make to this charge?

Prisoner—Not guilty. My name is Rodney M. Pomeroy. I am head of the firm of RODNEY M. POMEROY & Co., of No. 149 Third-street, Cincinnati. I do not wish to say anything more.

Magistrate—We have simply you dead to rights, Sam. Do you know me?

Prisoner—I don't know what you mean.

Magistrate—How many times have you been here before?

Prisoner—Not at all, I guess.

Magistrate—You've been here twice before.

Prisoner—When was that?

Magistrate—Come, come, now, don't be obstinate. It is no good to deny it. Do you know me?

Prisoner—I have no doubt of it, Sir.

Magistrate—You were up here about eighteen months ago on a similar charge.

Prisoner—Not to my knowledge.

Magistrate (testily)—I know you. You know I am right, and you know you had either Bill Stuart or Billy Moore as counsel.

No reply was made to this last shot, and the prisoner was soon after removed to the prison in a comfortable condition, he being unable to furnish the $10,000 bail demanded.

The Wyncoble Mystery.

Facts reported in the TIMES from day to day since the 1st of January concerning the WYNCOBLE children, their disappearance and the anxious search which has been made for them, were grouped together in an unwarrantable manner by a morning paper yesterday to give color to an accusation of murder against the bereaved parents of the children. From the account of our reporter at Paterson and the local papers it appears that the WEBB family, though poor, are well known and respected among the people of the neighboring villages, many of whom joined in the search for the bodies of the children. Three hundred workmen, neighbors of the WEBB family, were at one time engaged in the search, in full sympathy with the grief-stricken family, and it was not until the publication yesterday of the unjustifiable article referred to, that any definite charge of foul play was alleged against the relatives of the children. The mystery surrounding the case is just enough to give an opportunity to papers of a sensational class to fabricate stories of shocking inhumanity against the persons who have suffered a severe loss.

Thieves Busy at Astoria.

The boarding house of Mrs. HOYT, on the river terrace of Astoria, was entered by burglars a few nights since, and all the silverware stolen. No clue has been obtained to the guilty parties, but suspicion points strongly to persons in the place, who are under surveillance, and should their movements indicate complicity in the affair they will be at once arrested. Since the robbery of the Ravenswood store and Post Office a few weeks ago, the eyes of the community were opened to the fact that there was an organized gang of thieves in the neighborhood, and efforts were taken to break it up by organizing a Vigilance Committee as a protection against their operations.

Suicide in Williamsburg.

About 7 o'clock last evening, Mr. DAVID EVANS, 68 years of age, residing in Hewes-street, near Bedford-avenue, committed suicide by cutting his throat. It appears that the old gentleman had been a sufferer from heart disease for several years, and his afflictions were a burden to him, all the heavier as years were added to his life. While the family was down stairs at tea last evening, the deceased cut his throat with a pocket knife. The scene in the apartment where the sad transaction took place, as the family gathered around the deceased, was heartrending in the extreme. The terrible fact was at once communicated to a neighbor, who promptly informed the Police, and the Coroner was notified forthwith.

Trichinæ—A Family Poisoned With Them.

Three persons, members of the family of Mr. ALBERT BRANDT, a druggist of Newark, N. J., are said to have been poisoned a few days since by eating a piece of ham infected with trichinæ. They were taken suddenly ill, and the cause of their illness being suspected, an uncooked piece of the ham was taken to Dr. EDGAR HOLDEN, of No. 114 Orange-street, to be made the examination. The insects could be plainly seen by the aid of a microscope. Remedies were applied and the persons affected are said to be nearly recovered.

Summary Punishment for Insulting a Young Lady.

A man named HOTCHKISS who has for several months been a daily passenger on the Morris and Essex Railroad to New-York, noted by his fellow-passengers for his incessant devotion to the columns of a religious newspaper, was severely beaten on Friday evening and kicked off the train at Orange for an insult to a young lady passenger. The gentleman who did the punishing had been appealed to by the young lady who was in tears, and responded by calling and kicking the offender until the train stopped, when he was thrown out of the car.

A Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I find in your paper of to-day a report of a trial in Brooklyn, before Judge PRATT, in which CHARLES DOHERTY is plaintiff and DANIEL C. BIRDSALL defendant, in the course of which the counsel for DOHERTY stated that the "defendant was a relative by marriage to the wife of SAMUEL G. COURTNEY, the former United States District-Attorney."

Allow me to say that neither my wife nor myself are, were or have been, in any manner or form, connected directly or remotely, by marriage or otherwise, with Mr. D. C. BIRDSALL or any of his family.

SAMUEL G. COURTNEY.

No. 24 West Thirty-fourth-street.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 22, 1870.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

CITY AND COUNTY.

The meeting of the representatives of the REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE, which has been in session in this City for some days past, adjourned yesterday afternoon. The American, Merchants' Union and the Adams Express Companies, whose lines were principally involved in the negotiation, have reached a harmonious settlement of the questions at issue between them, which is embodied in a general agreement of all the Companies, and awaits only the signature of the United States Express Company, which has been represented yesterday, to make it the agreement effective.

Miss KATE FIELD delivered her popular lecture, "Among the Adirondacks," yesterday afternoon at Irving Hall, for the benefit of the fund for the relief of disabled soldiers and sailors. The lecture was considered the most successful of the series, and it was attended by a large audience. Dr. E. H. HARRINGTON, HAWKINS Professor of Natural Philosophy, will deliver the next lecture, for the school pupils, on the subject of "The Age of Steam."

The Philosophian Society, at the last meeting, unanimously passed a resolution of thanks to OLE BULL for his eminent services rendered at their practical and second concert, and also gave him, through their Secretary, warm assurances of their esteem and regard.

The National Association of Junior Base Ball Players will meet at Tammany Hall, on Friday evening, for the purpose of organizing.

JOHN DUNNE, Professor of Music at the Female Institute, located at 64 Ludlow-street, has left for Boston, to take ship at Boston, for Liverpool, on the 12th of April, to take measures for carrying out the "old plan, that of meeting the enemy on the battle field face to face." Other Irish organizations are invited to attend.

The Maritime Register reports the shipping in the Port of New-York as follows: 42 ships, of 69,443 tons; 93 barks, of 46,276 tons; 67 brigs, of 19,021 tons; 161 schooners, and 57 sloops.

HENRY A. ALLEN, arrested on a charge of gaming in the Government building, was held to await the action of the Grand Jury yesterday. The testimony which was taken during his examination tended to show that he had embezzled nearly $200 by means of false vouchers.

A lithographer named CONRAD FATZNER, who was committed to Ludlow-street Jail some time ago, on a charge of counterfeiting stamped bank checks, was released on giving his bail bond, signed by Joseph Mooney, of the corner of Second-avenue and Forty-second-street, becoming his bondsman.

The importers and refiners of and dealers in sugar met yesterday in the office of a prominent Wall-street firm, and discussed the proposed change in the tariff regarding sugar. The meeting agreed on a schedule of tariffs, which is to be presented to Congress, together with a memorial, praying that the law be amended in accordance with its provisions.

The vital statistics for the week ending yesterday were as follows: excluding the public institutions, which were not reported: Deaths, 410; marriages, 164; births, 331; still births, 45.

The arrests made by the Police during the past week were as follows: Saturday, Jan. 15, 192; Sunday, Jan. 16, 136; Monday, Jan. 17, 175; Tuesday, Jan. 18, 213; Wednesday, Jan. 19, 184; Thursday, Jan. 20, 165; Friday, Jan. 21, 147; total, 1,212.

At a meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners held yesterday, a resolution was passed ordering the enforcement of the rule requiring Surgeons to reside in the districts to which they are assigned.

Yesterday HUBBARD BRIDE, aged 15 years, of No. 87 Oliver-street, fell from the roof of the house to the ground, fracturing his left arm and right leg. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

JOHN HAMMERSTEIN, of No. 420 Seventh-avenue, was thrown from his carriage yesterday at the corner of Morton and West streets, and severely injured.

Justices DOWLING and BIXBY disposed of a large number of petty cases in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday.

Mrs. JANE KEITH, of No. 341 Tenth-avenue, was run over yesterday by a hack, and dangerously injured. The driver was arrested, and Coroner ROLLINS was requested to take her unconscious statement.

PETER NORTON, aged 30, a native of this City, an officer of the Court of Sessions, and a brother to State Senator MICHAEL NORTON, died suddenly yesterday morning of heart disease. Mr. NORTON had been ailing for some time, and had been out all night. Calling at a friend's house at 3 o'clock in the morning, he sat down, and soon after expired. Coroner KEENAN held an inqu